

POLITICAL COMMENT.

The Forthcoming Message.
The Washington correspondents are already busy in outlining the main points of the President's message upon which he is now at work. While it will probably discuss nothing new save perhaps that of arbitration by a national commission, and the question growing out of the coal strike, it will present some issues in new light, and will also be a fairly full presentation of the recommendations made last year which were not acted upon by Congress, particularly those in regard to Cuban reciprocity and the trusts.

The President stands before Congress in a very different attitude from what he did last year. Then he was virtually an unknown quantity in respect to politics and statesmanship. Old party leaders looked upon him not without suspicion, and as a young man noted mainly for strenuous and independent tendencies, having but little regard for the opinions of others. He was not given much credit for tact, and as for becoming the leader and spokesman of his party the tradition of former Vice Presidents who had succeeded to the Presidency was all against him.

Time has passed, and he is today what all Presidents should be in a republic governed by party, his party's leader. A year ago he spoke as the legate of the policies of his predecessor. Today he speaks as one having authority and from his own standpoint. His first message was received by Congress as if it might or might not be acted upon according to the good will and pleasure of certain influential party leaders. His second will be received as one that must be dealt with.

Two questions he will present with great force, and we believe with convincing force—the tariff and the trusts. As to the tariff he will doubtless urge a tariff commission, such as he outlined in his Loganport speech, and for which he will have the support of the country. If there is any question that should be taken out of partisan politics, it is the tariff question, and this policy will do it. Upon the subject of trusts he will propose the amendments to the Sherman law, that have been suggested by the Attorney General, by means of which we believe the supervision and publicity essential to the honest management of corporations will be obtained. There is little doubt that President Roosevelt's second message to Congress will be a great and commanding state paper, worthy to be classed with the best that have ever emanated from the executive mansion.—Chicago Journal.

War's Significant Report.
A certain class of papers loses no opportunity to sneer at Civil War pensioners and to insinuate that the chief effort of the veterans is to get their names placed on the pension roll regardless of their needs and rights. It is noticeable, however, that none of these papers is calling attention to the significant statement in Commissioner Ware's report that the number of death notices of old soldiers not now in the service received by the bureau during the year is 50,128, but only 27,048 of them were pensioners. In other words, nearly half of the deaths of Civil War veterans last year were those of men not on the pension list. The natural inference is that a large proportion of the old soldiers still living have not found it necessary to call upon the government for aid in their advancing years. Some of them may find it necessary to do so yet, but they have not taken long steps up to this time, thirty-eight years after the war, is its own retribution of the sterner assertion that as a body they are pension grabbers. But the papers which indulge in shrieks of horror whenever pension appropriations are alluded to will not mention this.—Indianapolis Journal.

Protection and Labor.
For more than forty years the Republican party has made the protection of American labor a cardinal feature of its policy. Its greatest leaders have contended for this and the results have splendidly indicated their wisdom. The United States has been made the paradise of the workman, labor has been elevated and today the workers of this country are envied by those of other lands. The Republican party stands now where it has always stood in this respect. It proclaims through its distinguished leader continued devotion to the interests and welfare of the working classes and points to what it has accomplished in their behalf as giving it a just claim to the continued confidence and support of labor.

Not Now.
This paper is very glad to be counted among those that favor tariff revision. The tariff schedules ought to be revised from time to time. They always have been and always will be, unless the party that believes in the tariff goes to sleep and dies in its own selfishness. Progress means change, changes in the tariff among others.

SELECTING A KING'S WIFE.

Ministers Want Alfonso XIII to Marry Princess Louise.

Spanish ministers are very anxious that the young King should marry and settle in Spain. They have selected for him in the person of Princess Louise of Orleans. The Princess is older than her reputed future lord, but to Spanish diplomats she seems the most suitable of available European princesses as a bride for young Alfonso. She is more popular with the Spanish people, whose wives have to be considered rather carefully now, than any of the French and Austrian princesses whose names have been mentioned in this connection from time to time.

The Princess is the youngest daughter of the Count and Countess of Paris and was born at Cannes. In this she is unlike her famous brother, the Duke of Orleans, who considers himself the heir to the throne.

Mr. Wu will be accompanied by Mme. Wu and some members of his personal suite, but he insists that his son, who here a good education, and here a conclusion to leave him in the United States for a time.

Mr. Wu, as the Chinese minister is commonly called, is in many ways the best-known foreign representative in Washington. He has been away from the Chinese traditions of exclusiveness and has overcome no opportunity to mingle with the Americans, learn western ways and imbibe western ideas. He has made speeches in various cities, and has favorably impressed the people with his progressive ideas and his friendly attitude toward the Chinese.

Mr. Wu studied law four years in London and was admitted as barrister to the Inner Temple. He speaks English fluently and is well known to the Chinese community in this city. He belongs to one of the ancient families in the Celestial Empire, and is not far from 40 years of age.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Bandits Get \$4,000 from a Prairie City, Iowa, Bank.

The boldest bank robbery which has taken place in Iowa in recent years occurred at Prairie City, early Tuesday morning. The robbers blew the safe of the Iowa State Bank and secured an amount approximating \$4,000. They exchanged a fusillade of shots with local officers and escaped.

Night Watchman Erskine discovered four men approaching the bank at 1 o'clock. One of the men carried a rifle and kept him covered with a rifle for three hours while another broke open the bank door and worked on the safe. The other two men patrolled the street and by a system of signals were able to hold at bay a dentist, a physician and two or three other citizens who were attracted to the scene. Five dynamite shells were fired by the men in the bank before he succeeded in getting at the cash box.

The sum secured was mostly silver, although it included a quantity of currency. At 4 o'clock the four men left the bank and disappeared, leaving a number of shots to testify to their escape. A general alarm was given and a posse quickly formed. Bloodhounds were put on trail of the robbers.

CHOLERA KILLS THOUSANDS.

Ravages of the Disease in Old World Told in Mail Advice.

The fearful ravages of plague and cholera in the old world are not foreign to our services received by the marine hospital service. From Manila Chief Quarantine Officer Perry makes a conservative estimate that the cases of cholera that have actually occurred in the Philippine Islands since March 20 last aggregate 75,000, with a mortality of 75 percent. In Japan the latest advice shows that there have been 4,329 cases and 1,650 deaths from cholera. The cholera situation in China is summed up as follows: Provinces of Hunan and Shansi, cholera, reports follow: Nanking, epidemic, 40,000 deaths; Peking, epidemic, 10,000 deaths; Shanghai, epidemic, 3,000 cases a day. In Hongkong, since the beginning of the outbreak, there have been 459 cases and 301 deaths. Notwithstanding this the local authorities declare the city free from plague affections.

ARM AGAINST MAD MULLAH.

Indian Troops Are to Be Sent to Somaliland by Great Britain.

The British government has decided to dispatch Indian troops to Somaliland to deal with the mad mullah. The British are meeting in London, and the British of Aden, the same sort of fanatic opposition overcome by Kitchener in the Sudan. They are meeting a counterpart of the Mad Mullah of 1897 in a Somali chief and are to have, probably, a campaign not unlike that in the Swat valley of northern India in June, 1897.

In the Swat uprising the Mohammedan natives were led in a religious crusade against the British by a native priest who was so wild in his fury as to go from British and natives the title of Mad. He gathered a force of 10,000 men, attacked the British garrisons and kept the whole valley in an uproar for three months. Then all his lieutenants and soldiers submitted to the British.

Later, in 1898, the Mad Mullah organized another expedition against the British, and was finally driven out of the country by the Swat tribes.

In the Somali case the Italians and French, as well as the British, are involved, as the Mullah pretends against the Christians of all European nations, and his rebellion is directed against the railroads and other improvements in progress in Somaliland and East Africa.

News of Minor Note.

A discovery of gold was made while excavating for the federal building at Butte, Mont.

It is said that Chinese cooks are to be brought from California to Wichita to do household work.

During the trip of the transport Sheraton from Manila to San Francisco three deaths occurred.

The strike of all the workmen in Geneva, Switzerland, in sympathy with the street car men, has been ended by all the strikers, including the street car men, returning to work.

In a fit of despondency Dr. S. A. Graham, aged 65, attempted suicide in Coffeyville, Kan., by severing the artery of his left wrist.

A fire which started in the plant of the Louisville, Mo., Brewing Company did damage to the brewery and an adjoining saloon of \$25,000. This is the largest fire that ever occurred there.

WU TING FANG RECALLED.

Chinese Minister in Washington Must Return Home.

Minister Wu-Ting-Fang has resolved to return to China as soon as possible. He is informed that he has been appointed to succeed Sheng as minister of commerce in association with Chang Chi-nung, a prominent Chinese official.

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TO MAKE A CHILD WALK.

This Man Crossed the Ocean and Will Receive \$20,000.

The interest of a large part of the medical community of this country and Europe has lately been directed toward Chicago, where Dr. Adolf Lorenz, having come all the way from Vienna, is endeavoring to create a fad.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, a German, is in this country for the purpose of creating a fad. He has been successful in the past, and he is now endeavoring to create a fad for making a child walk.

A few months ago Mrs. Arnone was in Vienna, and she met Dr. Lorenz, who is the head of the department of orthopedic surgery in the University of Vienna. She engaged him to come to this country and treat her child, the infant who she held out to him, in the event of his success, being \$20,000. He accepted the offer and the operation was recently performed. He drew the afflicted limb down so that the hip bone came below the socket of the hip, into which it ought normally to fit. The limb will be enclosed in plaster of paris six months, but the child will not be permitted to remain inactive during that time. She will be required to take exercise, and that exercise will be of a nature which will bring about the junction of the bone. At the end of six months, Dr. Lorenz says, the child will be able to walk. He has performed more than 300 such operations. Since operating on the Arnone child he has performed similar operations on many poor children. There was charge for these operations, but he was merely to demonstrate the method employed before the Medical Society of Chicago.

With a long, flowing beard, high forehead and fine carriage, Dr. Lorenz looks as though he might be a modern reincarnation of Napoleon. He speaks fluently several languages, has kindly eyes and marveled at the greatness of the United States.

MRS. CADY STANTON DEAD.

Famous Woman's Rights Advocate Expires of Old Age.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well-known woman suffragist, died Sunday at her home in New York City. She was 85 years of age.

She was given as the cause of death. She was a devoted wife and mother, and a host to the last. About a week before Mrs. Stanton began to fail rapidly, and then it was known to the family that her death was only a question of days or hours.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton may truly be called the "grand old woman" of the suffragist. She was one of the signers of the Declaration of Sentiments, and she was the first woman to be elected to the National Woman's Suffrage Convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 8, 1848. She is the only signer of that call who has lived to see her colors throughout the years and has never flinched in the work she began.

Although she has faced storms and hurricanes of ridicule and opposition, she has never been discouraged. Her devotion to the cause of woman suffrage was complete without Mrs. Stanton.

When Mrs. Stanton's father, Judge Cady, heard of her resolution, "That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," he was indignant. He was so impressed with the idea that her mind had become warped and lapsed from Johnstown to Seneca Falls to care for her. He tried to reason with her on the elective franchise question, but failed to move her from her purpose.

SNYDER IS FOUND GUILTY.

St. Louis Man Accused of Bribery.

The jury in the trial of R. M. Snyder, accused of bribery in connection with the passage of certain street railway bills in St. Louis City Council, returned a verdict of guilty. The punishment was fixed at six years in the penitentiary. It was ascertained that Snyder accepted \$200,000 for votes in the Municipal Assembly.

The board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad decided to issue \$25,000,000 of new stock to be used in extending the line to the Pacific coast.

East-bound shipments of grain out of Chicago last week were 771,000 bushels, a smaller quantity than has been reported for more than a year. The falling off from the preceding week amounted to 400,000 bushels, the week's shipment was 684,000 less than the corresponding week a year ago.

The Santa Fe is to build 200 miles of new lines through Oklahoma, the Washburn is to complete its extension into Pittsburg, and the Erie is to build a connecting line, cutting off some of the distance into Newark.

The Kansas City Express on the Washburn road made the record on that system for fast running. The run was made between Wea and Riverside, over a distance of six miles. This was covered in four minutes and eleven seconds, the first mile being made in fifty-two seconds, and the sixth in thirty-six seconds, or at a rate of 100 miles an hour.

POLICE OF THE PRESS.

There is now the most efficient mannered Texas that ever scuttled coast.—Houston Times Post.

If there is anything in magnitude, St. Louis has attained positive greatness by her handling scandals.—Baltimore American.

"It's your move," says the Methodist conference to the ministers appointed to new congregations.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegram.

The most remarkable feature about the latest New York murder mystery is that it did not remain a mystery long.—Baltimore Herald.

Tammany has got a new boss by the name of Murphy, and he is said to be a hot potato with his jacket off.—Atlanta Constitution.

After seven days' fight the Venezuelan situation seemed to be in favor of Caracas, Caracas and Venezuela.—New York Mail and Express.

It has taken thirty years to distribute the estate left by Morse, the inventor of the telegraph. Nothing electric about that.—Boston Herald.

If it be true that Alfonso's serious, are driving Weyler to resign perhaps the young gentlemen isn't so big a paper after all.—Chicago Commercial Tribune.

Microscopic are said to be stealing the wooden sidewalks of Chicago for fuel. In other words, they go out and take a walk to get warm.—Atlanta Journal.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, about all the paragraphs have been scored on the fact that Admiral Casey is at the bat in Panama.—Atlanta Journal.

A Polish giant named Jablonski is said to have been killed by a bullet. He was entitled to the posthumous.—Longest Pole, you know.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The chestnut is an excellent thing to burn—and there is no doubt that it will continue to be used in the future to keep off rheumatism.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

President Castro has mounted his capital on wheels and unless he is punctured tire, will continue to keep his capital pointed defiantly at the enemy.—Denver Republican.

If you meet a man with a future, hunt for him, don't jump to the conclusion that he is an escaped convict. He may be only a St. Louis Alchemist on his vacation.—Kansas City Journal.

A New York paper writes that Salisbury, England, has been named as the site for the first woman suffrage convention, which was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 8, 1848. She is the only signer of that call who has lived to see her colors throughout the years and has never flinched in the work she began.

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THE RAILROADS.

The Southern Pacific has returned to the use of coal for locomotives after trying oil.

The annual report of the New York Central Railroad shows the largest increase in gross earnings in the history of the company.

The Erie Railroad has just placed in commission between Chicago and New York what is said to be one of the finest dining cars ever turned out.

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Patrons those who advertise.



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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, David C. Goble. Preaching at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Young People's Society, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday at 10 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. at 6:30 every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Regular church service alternate Sundays morning and evening. Rev. C. M. Scott, Pastor.

DANISH BY LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 18 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 228, E. A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. John F. Greenawald, W. M.

J. Y. Hun, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Delavan Barker, Post Com.

CHARLES LAMAR, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 104, meets on 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the school room. Mrs. F. Greenawald, Sec.

JULIA FOULMER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, E. A. M., No. 155, meets every third Tuesday to coincide with J. Y. Hun, Sec.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 27, meets every Tuesday evening. J. C. Greenawald, W. M.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

NOTES POST, No. 31, Union State Grange, meets every first and third Saturdays in W. R. O. Hall. P. D. Greenawald, Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. S. M., No. 22, meets every Saturday evening. J. C. Greenawald, W. M.

T. NOLAN, E. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 65, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. John Barker, W. M.

MISS ETTA GREENAWALD, Sec.

COULT GRAYLING, R. O. F., No. 22, meets the second and last Wednesday of each month. F. Greenawald, W. M.

E. MINSKY, E. E.

CRAWFORD H. S. No. 30, L. O. J. M., meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. John Barker, W. M.

Mrs. MARY MARYLAND, Sec.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF FOREMANS LODGE, No. 141, E. of F., meets on 1st and 3rd Saturdays in W. R. O. Hall. N. Hanson, K. of R. S.

C. F. WESSCOTT, Sec.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 28, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month. Mrs. John Barker, W. M.

EDNA WASHINGTON, Sec.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 24, meets at G. A. R. Hall, 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at 7 p. m. W

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TRAGEDY IN ELKHART

INDIANA TOWN DISTURBED BY A SHOOTING.

A Jealous Dentist Slayes Sweetheart Without Warning—Missouri Wife Kills Husband Who Drew Knife and Attempted to Take Her Life.

Miss Lulu Barney was shot, probably fatally, while standing in the hallway of her home at Elkhart, Ind., by Harry Galt, a young dentist. Galt was very attentive to the young woman for some time. While they were out together, the previous afternoon he reproved her for allowing another to pay her attention. He accompanied her to her home, which is with her mother on the second floor of a business block. In the lower hallway the two continued their quarrel. Suddenly Galt drew a revolver and fired two shots. The first missed Miss Barney, but the second went through her left arm and penetrated the lung, inflicting what is regarded as a fatal wound. Miss Barney ran upstairs and Galt tried to follow, but was caught by a man who had been attracted by the girl's cries. He held the dentist until the arrival of the police.

WIFE KILLS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. R. O. Randall, of Carthage, Mo., shoots with fatal result. Mrs. R. O. Randall shot and killed her husband, R. O. Randall, a real estate dealer, in the office of T. O. Randall, the woman's attorney at Carthage, Mo. Five shots were fired, two bullets taking effect, one in Randall's right arm and the other piercing his heart, causing instant death. The killing was the result of domestic trouble during the last two years. Attorney Tandick told Randall to leave the office, but he drew a knife and made a threat with it at his wife. Mrs. Randall stepped back and at the same time drew a revolver and fired as rapidly as she could pull the trigger.

SHIP FUND TO GO FOR FOUNTAIN.

Contributions Toward War Vessel Likely to Result in a Fountain. It has been found that no list were kept by principals of public schools of those children who contributed to the fund for the battleship American Boy, and attempts to return the money to the donors have proved futile. W. Rankin Good, the Chicago boy who was at the head of the battleship movement, now has on hand \$1,500, which was contributed by school children for that purpose. He proposes to turn the money over to the McKinley memorial fountain committee.

Stomped Like That of Early Days. A rich discovery of gold in the Black Horse district of Idaho has caused a stampede comparable to the stampedes of the early days. Knowledge of the find got out the other evening, and men started out at once to secure claims. They kept going all night, and the next day several hundred men rushed to the scene of the discovery, which is a hitherto unknown vein.

Fire in Pump and Bath Plant. At Mansfield, Ohio, broke out on the second floor of the Mansfield Manufacturing Company, which manufactures pumps and bath tubs. The blaze started near the storeroom of the manufactured goods, and is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The entire floor was destroyed. The loss is placed at \$20,000.

Prison for a Vanderbilt. W. K. Vanderbilt of New York was condemned by default to two days' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of \$500 for speeding his automobile in Paris recently. He will have to appear to the Supreme Court to have his sentence remitted or submit to arrest when he returns to France.

Laid Low by Carrie Nation. With a right swing on the jaw, Carrie Nation knocked down a cadet from the South Carolina Military Academy in Charleston because he was smoking a cigarette on the street. The boy was caught by his companions before his head struck the pavement.

Veteran's Throat Is Cut. Maj. Campbell, an old soldier who resided near the city of New York, was found dead in his home with a wound in his throat. His home was in a lonely gulch, and it was said he was murdered or committed suicide.

May Deepen Erie Canal. The New York Produce Exchange held a meeting and ratified the action of its committee on canals in favor of deepening the Erie canal to twelve feet to permit the passage of 1,000-ton barges.

Prestitigatour Kills Himself. Edward P. Rose, a slight-of-hand performer, a former resident of St. Paul, committed suicide at Brownsville, Minn. Despondency is supposed to have prompted the act.

Tom Johnson a Singsong. Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland, struck tax clerk who had called him a liar during a street meeting, in the face, knocking him down; police had to rescue Mayor from crowd.

Cannot Ship Liquor C. O. D. The Iowa Supreme Court has ruled against the sending of liquor C. O. D. through express companies to evade the prohibitory law.

Military Ovation for Miles. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was given a military ovation upon his arrival at Manila the other day.

Shoots Wife and Self. Moses Wilson, a farm laborer, shot and mortally wounded his wife, Mary, N. Y. The man then shot himself, inflicting wounds which, it is said, will prove fatal. Domestic trouble is given as the cause of the tragedy.

Gas Kills Three in Mine. A massive gas, known as Charles Thompson, a stoker, and his brother, a bookkeeper, were killed by an explosion of gas in the last mine, owned by the Buckley Coal Company, near New Straitsville, Ohio.

Broker Is Sent to Prison. Edward Blow, senior member of the commission firm of Blow & Armstrong, pleaded guilty at Minneapolis to forging a bill of lading on which he secured an advance at a local bank. He was sentenced to seven and a half years in the penitentiary.

Shoots an Unwelcome Neighbor. Mrs. Charles Givley, wife of a guard at the Lansing, Kan., penitentiary and proprietor of a hair dressing establishment, shot George Denham, a clerk, twice, because, as she said, he had forced his attentions upon her. Denham will recover.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

WESTERN UNION OWNS NEWS.

Corporation Wins a Great Victory Over National News Company. An important victory has been won by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which has been published in the news which it gathers and that such right does not cease when the news is published on the tickers rented to its patrons. In laying down this new principle the Court of Appeals affirms two decisions of the lower courts and forever enjoins the National Telegraph News Company, the Illinois Commission Company and other defendants from using the quotations in question. The court holds in brief that, while the printed matter on the tape of the telegraph company is in its name copyrightable, yet the business in question involves the use of property, and its service is not to be outlawed. The decision is made to apply also in the case in which the Illinois Commission Company is the defendant.

ORE FLEET FOR GREAT LAKES.

Steel Trust to Build One Which Will Cost Ten Million Dollars. The United States Steel Corporation will build a fleet of ore steamers for the Great Lakes, at a total cost of \$10,000,000. The boats will be built through the Pittsburgh Steamship Company, which represents the steel trust on the lakes. The steamers will all be of the following dimensions: Keel, 160 feet; beam, 56 feet; depth of hold, 30 feet. On a main draft of sixteen feet they will carry 9,000 tons. The plans will call for steamers of the highest type of modern construction. All the ships will be exactly alike, if the present plans are carried out.

ROBBERS CREMATE VICTIMS.

Murder Two Farmers and Their Sister and Burn Their Home. At Palmyra, Wis., the charred and blackened bodies of William Wickingson, aged 42; Albert Wickingson, aged 40; and Julia Wickingson, aged 34, were found in the ruins of their home, which was destroyed by fire. It is believed the fire was started to hide a robbery and triple murder. William Wickingson drew \$500 from a local bank the previous day. \$300 of his body was found a revolver and \$350 in cash. In his box with fragments of bills amounting to nearly \$1,000 was also found.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN PORTO RICO.

Several Persons Killed in Fight Over Registration for Election. Registration for elections in Porto Rico was finished on Tuesday, cables the San Juan correspondent of the New York Herald. In spite of the strictest precautions serious riots took place in a few towns. Five policemen and several citizens were killed in San Lorenzo. It is reported that several persons were killed in Pailinas.

Mock Hanging Becomes Real.

At Oxford, Miss., Edmund Crump, a 14-year-old negro boy who had witnessed a recent hanging, secured a pig line and hung over a tree limb and was hanged in a mock hanging of himself. He stood on a milk jar and placed his head in the noose. In some manner he knocked the jar away and his mock hanging developed into the genuine article.

Bear Injures a Boy.

At Happy Hollow, a resort near Hot Springs, Ark., containing a "zoo," Robert Taylor, 8 years old, went near where a black bear was chained and was caught between the paws of the animal. The bear placed the boy's head in his mouth and started to crush his skull when the animal keeper arrived and pulled away the mouth of the bear.

Banker Missing—Bank Closed.

The sheriff of Taylor County, Iowa, is in search of H. E. Christensen, president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Sharpsburg, Iowa, who has been missing for several days. The bank has closed its doors, and it is said the funds have been depleted in a sum between \$35,000 and \$50,000.

Robbers Get \$4,000.

The Exchange Bank of Gardner, Ill., was robbed by six masked men, who broke and gagged the town marshal, unlocked the safe with explosives, extracted therefrom \$4,000 in currency and escaped on a train bound toward Chicago.

Stays Three Young Girls.

Marie Sophia and May Gibbs, aged 17, 12 and 10 years, daughters of Thomas Gibson, a farmer, were murdered at their home near Wynne, Ark.; David Cross, an old negro, says that a negro named Johnson is the murderer.

Bandits Get \$4,000 from Bank.

The boldest bank robbery in Iowa in recent years was committed at Prairie City Tuesday. The robbers blew open the safe of the Iowa State Bank with dynamite and carried away an amount approximating \$4,000.

Three Die in Railroad Wreck.

Chancellor, Hamilton and Indianapolis Passenger train No. 30 ran into a freight train two miles east of Oxford, Ohio. Engineer Conn and two unknown men were instantly killed. Mail Clerk John Conner of Hamilton was badly hurt.

Railroad Changes Ownership.

The Pere Marquette road is said to have obtained control of the Lake Erie and Detroit River line, leading to the question that the Pennsylvania road now controls the Pere Marquette.

Congressman Under Knife.

Congressman Conner of Iowa was operated upon at a Chicago hospital for pelvic cancer. He submitted to the knife after having undergone medical treatment for several months.

Bank Wrecked at Bodys, N. Y.

The vault of the private bank of Charles E. Knapp at Bodys, N. Y., was broken into by dynamite by burglars and a sum believed to be \$5,000 was secured. The building was wrecked.

Kentucky Depot Looted.

Two masked men entered the depot at Broadhead, Ky., and robbed it of \$900, part of which belonged to the postoffice, and which was placed there for safekeeping.

MAIL ROBBERIES GROW FAST.

Official Report Gives Number of Post-offices and Trains Looted Last Year. In spite of the fact that more convictions for burglaries in postoffices increased materially last year, the crimes increased in larger proportion. The annual report of J. L. Bristol, fourth Assistant Postmaster General, says there were 1,740 robberies of postoffices, eleven robberies of mail trains, sixteen of mail messengers, star route carriers and wagons and 465 of letter boxes. Of the total of 1,721 persons arrested for violating laws 304 were connected with the postal service, including 112 postmasters. Mr. Bristol repeats his recommendation that a law be enacted requiring assistant postmasters, cashiers and other employees to give bonds to postmasters direct and that postmasters be held responsible under their own bonds for all acts and defaults of the subordinate employees. An amendment of the interstate commerce act is urged to prohibit telegraph and express companies or their employees from aiding in green goods or lottery wickets or similar schemes.

HOLD-UP MEN SECURE \$8,000.

Wealthy Appleton Man Robbed on the Street. Martin Cornelius, a wealthy saloon-keeper of Appleton, Wis., was held up and robbed of \$8,000 late on a recent night. Cornelius reached the city about 9 o'clock from Oaklawn, where he had taken the money intending to purchase some real estate. Leaving a car at Pacific and State streets, he met two men, who confronted him and ordered him to throw up his hands. One of the men held a revolver and the other a knife. The other covered the man with a revolver and went through his pockets. The money, which was in one roll and consisted of bills ranging in denomination from \$10 to \$500, was carried in his inside vest pocket. After securing the roll the robbers turned back and walked away in an easterly direction, and then disappeared down a dark side street. No clue to their identity has been found.

FOUR BALL KILLS A YOUTH.

Strikes His Hand and Drives Knife Through Throat. A youth in his late teens, who had been visiting at the home of his parents, was killed by a bullet from a revolver. The youth was sitting on a fence when one of the boys asked for a knife to sharpen a pencil. As the youth went to his pocket for the knife, the small blade which was open, a foul ball struck by one of the players hit Walker's hand and drove the knife into his side, cutting an artery and causing him to bleed to death.

SPECULATION IS A DANGER.

Marshall Field States Reckless Dealing Threatens Business Stability. Marshall Field of Chicago, who has been in Detroit, Conn., on a brief visit to his father, in an interview expressed his opinions concerning the trade and financial outlook. He stated that he saw great danger in the reckless speculation which had distinguished the dealings in the stock market for some little time past and that he thought it was threatening the business stability of the country.

MALEABLE WORKS TO UNITE.

Combine Is Planned to Be Headed by Western Manufacturers. A combination of maleable works in the West, the largest plant of its kind in the West, have returned from New York, where they held a conference with other manufacturers to decide upon the details of a combination comprising all the leading maleable works of America. Indiana and Illinois capitalists will control the organization, which will be in running order by Jan. 1.

Berach Is Given Five Years.

In St. Louis Edmund Berach, former member of the house of delegates, was found guilty of perjury in his testimony before the grand jury as to the \$75,000 boodle fund raised to secure the passage of the Suburban franchise bill and given five years in the penitentiary. The jury deliberated only a few minutes.

Ohio Postoffice Looted.

The store of E. E. Willard & Co. at Steubenville, Ohio, used as the postoffice, was robbed the other night. The bandits wrecked the safe, securing \$200 cash, \$35 in stamps and \$4,000 in government bonds, notes and insurance policies. The money belonged jointly to the postoffice and the store.

Lord Mining Accidents.

While out riding at Ottawa, Ont., Lord Mining, the governor general, met with an accident which will keep him in bed for a few days. His horse stumbled and he was thrown underneath; the animal, sustaining a badly bruised leg. No bones were broken.

Lois Bandit May Be Slayer.

James Conn, a wealthy ranchman on Willow creek, Montana, was found shot to death in his home. His mother lay upon the floor with her skull crushed and cannot live. The murderer is believed to be the lone bandit who held up the northeast limited.

Big Coal Merger on Tap.

Negotiations are under way for merging the Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, with their combined authorized capitalization of \$120,000,000 and assets of \$120,000,000.

Slain by Gas in Tunnel.

A sudden rush of gas, supposed to have been sulphuretted hydrogen, four men were killed and three seriously injured near the Twenty-fourth street siding of the big trunk tunnel sewer at Niagara Falls.

Two Million Baskets Burned.

The warehouse building of the Robinson Basket Company, containing 2,500,000 baskets, was destroyed by fire at Painesville, Ohio. Loss \$60,000, with only partial insurance.

Desperadoes Break Jail.

The Williams brothers, desperadoes, who engaged in a street fight with officers and citizens at Maryville, Mo., recently escaped from the county jail by using dynamite.

Defends New Orleans Banks.

Five New Orleans banks are said to have been defended out of \$200,000 by a son of one of the oldest commission merchants of the city.

Shoe Company Fails.

The Foreman Shoe Company of Cincinnati assigned to Dr. W. R. Thrall. Liabilities \$750,000, assets \$40,000. The receiver will continue to run the store.

Soldiers Die on Ocean.

Six soldiers died during the homeward voyage of the transport Sheridan, which arrived at San Francisco the other day with 1,011 troops from Manila.

"Mitchell" Day in Pennsylvania.

"Mitchell" Day was celebrated throughout the anthracite mining region of Pennsylvania with parades and speeches.

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MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Odd Fellowship Shows Good Gains. Mysterious Fire in Copper Mine. Land in Center of Struggle in Dispute. New Factory for Delray.

Nearly one thousand delegates attended the fifty-eighth annual session of the Michigan Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and its ladies' auxiliary, the Daughters of Rebecca, in Port Huron, Secretary. H. Whitney's report shows 500 lodges to exist in the State, with a total membership of 35,150. The net increase during the year was 3,340. The Rebekah work was also progressing and has more than fulfilled expectations. Ninety lodges initiated during the year number fifteen, making a total now of 328, with a membership of 20,891. The assembly has a surplus of \$9,527.62 cash on hand. The election result reported by the convening committee was as follows: Grand master, A. H. Brown, Traverse City; deputy grand master, F. H. Daley, Kalamazoo; grand secretary, W. L. Hart, Cheboygan; grand treasurer, B. D. Pritchard, Allegan; grand representative, C. E. Williamson, Escanaba, the retiring grand master. The constitution was amended so as to provide for the establishment of an Odd Fellows' home for indigent members, the place of its location to be determined by the board of control. For the present year an assessment of ten cents for each member will be levied, but this amount can be increased in the future by vote of the grand lodge to any sum not exceeding fifty cents per member per year.

Mystery in Copper Mine Fires.

The Calumet and Hecla Company at Houghton has increased its force of watchmen at all its shafts on account of a second fire discovered in No. 4 shaft. The fire which broke out a few days ago, and again in a week-old stoppage, this time on the forty-ninth level north of No. 4 shaft, the local management decided that something was wrong. Forty men employed in No. 4 shaft were questioned one at a time. It is thought that the fire which has been discovered on different levels of No. 4 lately have significance in connection with the fire now burning in United Verde, the Clark duocor.

Choose Site Near Detroit.

At a meeting at the Detroit Club R. B. Plumb, T. H. Simpson of Detroit and W. H. Hay of St. Louis decided the new plant of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company of Chicago will be located at Detroit. The site upon which the mammoth new brake beam plant will be located is 1,238 feet deep by 150 feet wide. The company absorbed the Monarch Brake Beam Company of Detroit and the Sterling Wagon Company of Boston, Pa. It is estimated that the new plant will cost \$1,000,000 and will employ 150 men.

Citizens Portion of a Town.

Numerous property holders in Sturtevant have received notice from George Sturtevant, Jr. of Detroit, formerly wealthy but now penniless, to the effect that in looking over old papers he found a tax title on the land covering a large portion of the business part of the former city. The deed conveying the title is imperfect and is dated a number of years ago and upon the title is a lien for the occupancy of the property by the persons now holding it for twenty years or more will not make good their titles.

Flying Iron Causes Instant Death.

Edward Hunt, aged 30, son of Calvin Hunt of Niles, Mich., was instantly killed by a flying piece of iron from the wheel of a fodder cutter on his father's farm. Young Hunt was feeding the cutter when a chunk of iron weighing 12½ pounds and 18 inches long flew off and struck him just below the shoulder. The iron was torn through his body, tearing a hole a foot in diameter, coming out through the breast.

All Over the State.

Saginaw County teachers are organizing a union. Schoolcraft has secured a factory that will make casings out of paper.

Joel P. Gentry has been appointed postmaster at Prudenville, vice G. M. Jorgenson, resigned.

The pulley factory which located at Niles only a few months ago is pulling up stakes and will remove to Three Rivers.

Over 3,000 sheep have been imported lately by farmers around Galesburg, at Holton, and a cannery factory will be built there in time for next year's campaign.

Someone broke into the A. B. Case Co.'s store at Honor by cutting out a window in the rear of the store and stole a lot of goods.

There is a social organization at Battle Creek, Mich., called the "Chatterbox Club." It doesn't require any great mental effort to guess the sex of the members.

Sam Mitchell, a wood-cutter and berry-picker, killed a 400-pound bear the other day in the woods near Grand Marais, and afterwards disposed of the hide for \$25.

At Ironwood, Mich., Benfield, who lost his sight by a mine several years ago, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Green of Menominee was fatally burned while playing around a bonfire. She died after suffering the most agonizing pain.

At a special election in Grand Haven, the vote was in the ratio of ten to one in favor of issuing \$50,000 bonds for public improvements and \$1,000 to secure a site for a public building.

The City Council of South Haven has granted a franchise to the promoters of the electric railroad between Kalamazoo and South Haven, by way of Paw Paw Lake and other points.

The experiment of raising Angora goats will be made at Boyce City, and 151 head of fine blooded stock have been received there to turn loose on the fine grazing lands in that vicinity.

Henry Wisner, aged about 45 years, of Hope township, shot himself with a revolver in the left side, just below the heart. He was sunstruck some years ago and has had dependent spells.

Albert Wolfe, a farmer of Brandon township, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn while mentally unbalanced. He leaves a widow and two children.

The past year has been a very successful one for the grape growers of Van Huron County. For example, the proceeds from four acres of this location fruit netted and grover near Paw Paw \$1,000.

The outlook for a very large factory at Menominee is bright. Enough acreage has already been pledged by the farmers of the county, and the company will probably be organized within a few weeks.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; clover, \$10.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 20c; potatoes, 25c to 45c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, shipping, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; clover, \$10.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice, 21c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 20c; potatoes, 25c to 45c per bushel.

WHEN YOU WENT AWAY.

"Was on a day like this, dear Heart,
You went away;
Though spring, a hill was in the air,
The sky was gray.
The earth before that sad, sad time
Had scattered light
And left the fragrance of meadows green
In but a night.
But on the day you went, dear Heart,
A breath of snow
Fell from the whitening beard of time;
A sudden snow
Withered the joy within my life
And left it gray.
And made me old with sadness, when
You went away.
I cannot now be brave, dear Heart;
The sadness still
Speaks to me in murmured whispers
From wood and hill:
On the sky the autumn shadows
Trail their gray—
The sun can't shine, until to you
I go away.
—Chicago Letter Ocean.

Two Alternatives

AND now, Jack, what can I do?
He follows me everywhere, and
he stands around and ogles me
with that detestable "baby stare" of his,
and—and—you're laughing, Jack! You
are as mean as you can be to laugh
when I come to you for advice.
Rather stamped her foot. Jack Ormsby
leaped against the veranda railing
and watched her with amused eyes.
"I can't help smiling, Esther, but I
can appreciate the irritation poor Hal-
lowell must cause you."
"Irritation!" A world of emphasis
entered into the word. "And just be-
cause I was foolish enough to let him
propose to me!" she wailed.
"Well, of course," Jack said slowly.
"You must expect to have your scalp
cost you a little something, Essie."
"He doesn't say anything," exclaimed
the girl. "If he did, it would give me a
chance to tell him what I think of his
dogging my footsteps everywhere."
"It certainly is a case of the villain
still pursued her," Ormsby said. "What
do you want me to do, Essie—call him
out and plug him full of holes?"
"Ugh! Don't be so vulgar! I don't
want you to do anything but tell me
what to do to get rid of him."
Jack was almost the only man she
knew well who had not proposed to
her. Men had fallen before her charms,
but said their little piece (and some
said it rather well, she had to admit to
herself), and gone their way, and until
now no man had really been able to
trouble her serenely.
"Do think of something, Jack," she
pleaded. "It's been three months now
since he—"
"Since he said the momentous words
which made him—not yours, eh?" And
Ormsby laughed, but his hands trem-
bled as he shifted the cane a little.

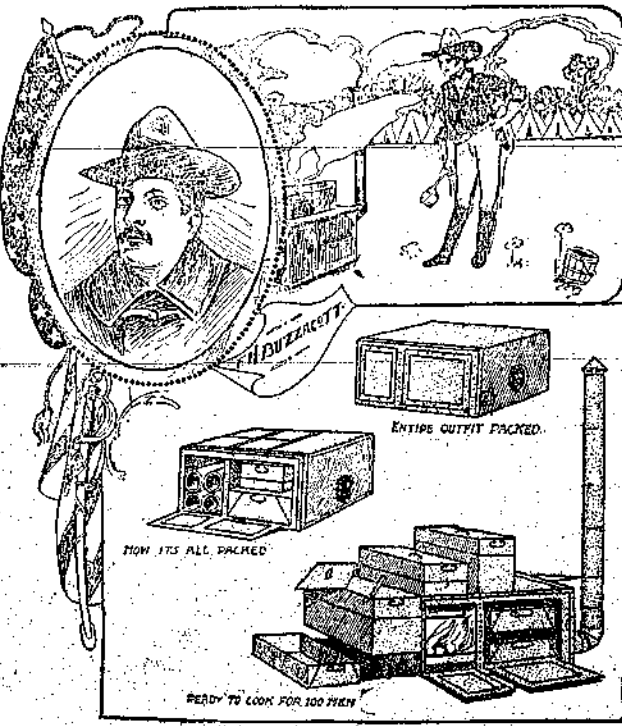


WITH A SWIFT DIVE ORMSBY SEIZED THE REINS.

"Don't be absurd! He doesn't want
me any more than other men do."
"When? Your serene concept is cer-
tainly charming, Essie."
"Don't be kidding. You know it's
true," she said, faintly. "Any woman
with long hair and blue eyes can bring
men to her feet. Only you don't get
foolish and propose to me, Jack."
"No, I don't propose to you," he
said quite calmly.
"And that's why I like you."
"Then I'll try to make you dis-
like me. But what can I do to poor
Hallowell? A cat may look at a king."
But Esther interrupted stam-
pously.
"That's no reason why a cat should
look at me all the time!"
"Poor girl! You're finding it mighty
hard getting away from the conse-
quences of your own sin, eh?"
"What sin have I committed?" she
demanded, with conscious innocence.
"Is it a sin to refuse to marry a man
you don't want?"
"No-o. But how about—well, not ex-
actly leading him on to proposing—
but—"
She frowned him with a frown look.
"I beg your pardon, Mr. Ormsby,"
she observed.
"Well, you needn't," he said quietly.
"You expect plain talk from people
whose advice you ask, don't you? No
man will ever ask a woman to marry
him if she doesn't give him the oppor-
tunity."
"That is different; but such remarks
as you are making now are hardly in
the nature of advice, Jack."
"Well, I don't see that there's much
you can do," he drawled, and his eyes
began to twinkle. "There seems to be
but two courses to pursue, and two
only—"
"Oh, here's poor Sultan and the run-
about!" suddenly cried Esther, clasp-
ing her hands and springing up. "Are
you going to take me to ride, Jack?"
"Well, it's what I came around for,
but your tale of woe about knocked it
out of my head."
The negro from the stable leaped out
and held the big bay's head. Esther
ran down to the gate, forgetting the he-
ruffled parasol lying on the veranda.
Ormsby followed lazily.
"Feeling pretty gay, isn't he, Jack-
son?" he asked, pulling on a glove and
looking at Sultan, who danced charm-
ingly to the accompaniment of little
squawks of delight from Esther.
"Yes, sah, he do, sah."
"Hop in, Essie," Ormsby said, hold-
ing out his hand to assist her. Then,
he added, "Speaking of angels, there's
Hallowell now."

ARMY PRIVATE GETS RICH

Invented a Cooking Range
and Got \$200,000 Worth
of Government Contracts.



From the position of private in the regular army of the United States at a salary of \$13 a month to that of government contractor in transactions involving thousands upon thousands of dollars is a broad leap for a man to take in a few short years. Yet such success has been accomplished by a young man whose home is now in Chicago. His name is Francis H. Buzzacott.

Mr. Buzzacott rose from the rank of private to the position of an opulent contractor through the instrumentality of patents secured by him on a unique conception of cooking range for use by the army in the field. For years he fought and struggled against reverses and infringements, and is just now beginning to enjoy the fruits of his unique career. Within the last few days he closed a contract with the War Department for 800 of the ranges patented by him, and this deal involves returns amounting to \$27,000, a sum sufficient to round out a snug \$200,000 which the soldier-contractor has received from the government within the last two years.

The range which has been responsible for the remarkable rise of Mr. Buzzacott is an ingenious affair, popular with the War Department because it is compact, portable, extremely durable, and simplifies cooking in the field and open air. It is made of malleable iron, which can be beaten and pounded with adze, but which will not break. When in transit the range forms a chest in which are packed the boilers, pans and other cooking paraphernalia for 100 men. It requires no packing, burns any kind of fuel, can be got ready for cooking in five minutes after being taken from a wagon or train, and is quickly taken down and loaded again if an emergency should arise. The range is made in three sizes. One for twenty-five men is intended for the medical department, another for six men is for officers and special detachments, while the third, with a cooking capacity of 100 men, is for troop, battery or company use.

A fresh faced young fellow cantered by on a fine horse and lifted his hat sedulously. A little way beyond he pulled in the animal, and dismounted as though he would come back to speak to the couple at the runabout.

"Do hurry up!" exclaimed Esther under her breath. "What shall I do to get rid of him, Jack? You said there were two ways. What are they?"
"Well, and Ormsby buttoned the glove slowly and put one foot on the step of the runabout, "you might marry him to get rid of him."
"No, thank you!" she exclaimed, pointing and tossing her head. Then she started and looked toward the house. "Oh, Jack—my parasol! I shall want it."
Ormsby had already leaned forward to seize the reins. He glanced at the colored man. "Miss Dingley's parasol is on the veranda, Jackson," he said. The man dropped Sultan's bridle. Like a flash the bay threw up his head and snarled.
"The reins had not been quite within Ormsby's grasp. His foot slipped from the step. He made a leap to reach the carriage, but Sultan swung into a long stride on the instant and fairly snatched the runabout from under his master's grasp.
"The reins, the reins! Quick, Essie!" Ormsby cried.
Thank God, she knew what he meant and seized the reins before they slipped over the dashboard to dangle about Sultan's heels and drive him mad with terror. But the horse knew instantly that an unfamiliar hand held the reins, and he increased his trot to a gallop.
Esther told herself that she would not be frightened and she drew the lines in firmly and said, "Whoa!"
But Sultan saw no reason for "whoa-ing" just then. There was a long stretch of dusty, unlit road before him, and he seized the bit in his strong teeth, and bolted. He drew by Hallowell's mount with a rush and set that creature to dancing. Hallowell hung on to the leather and stared with round eyes after the runaway.
His astonishment was vastly increased when a second whirlwind reached him. Ormsby went at him as though he was playing football.
He snatched the bridle from Hallowell's hand, and that young man was sent rolling in the dust as Jack leaped astride and set the now frightened animal after the bolting Sultan.

WOMEN Haul PLOW ROPE.



Much has been written about the use of women as beasts of burden in Europe, and photographs have shown them attached to ropes drawing boats in Holland canals, and sometimes yoked with the animals pulling farm implements. It may not be generally known that in some of the farthest colonies of the North-west women have furnished the power for turning over many an acre of soil and converting it into fields for raising grain. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken in Manitoba, and shows a Bohemian farmer harrowing the virgin prairie with a team of fourteen female members of the colony. Several of them are over 60 years of age.

NAMES DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

President Issues Proclamation Designating Nov. 27, as a Day of Thanksgiving. The proclamation is as follows:

"According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.
Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had, on the whole, more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was against it, and its glory, or that of its people, lay in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward head.
Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we have abundantly enjoyed material well-being and under the favor of the Most High, we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we are tenderly grateful and solemnly thank the Giver of Good; and we seek to praise him, not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men."

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship tender thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

CHURCH-GOERS ARE FEWER.

Due to Strife in Business and Social Life, Declares Dr. Stone.

Chicago people are going to church less and less each year. This is the statement made by the Rev. James S. Stone, pastor of St. James' Church, Cass and Myron streets. Dr. Stone claims that the reason for the decline in church attendance is due to the strife in business and social life. He says that the people are too busy and too worried to go to church. He also says that the people are too materialistic and too worldly to go to church.

Chief among these five the pastor of the North Side church says is the constant struggle in the business and social world. "A woman who for a whole week has been attending theaters, has no time to spare for church," he says. "The man who is too busy to go to work, has no time to spare for church." He also says that the people are too materialistic and too worldly to go to church.

"We are not alone in this," he says. "The Rev. Mr. Stone, 'looks forward to Sunday as a day of rest, and the sorcery needs it.' For the same reason a man who has spent six days in any business which calls for his whole attention many hours a day does not wish to spend any part of his Sunday in church. The list of reasons given by the Rev. Mr. Stone for the lack of church attendance follows:
"Wear and tear of the modern business and social life; reaction from successive overstimulation; decline in the faith in immortality; numerous warring denominations; and lack of something new in the church attendance. It is the same from one end of the country to the other," said Mr. Stone. "It applies to all cities and towns and is almost as marked in the country as in the city. I have been asked recently by a friend who is a minister upon the church and the Bible. I do not think that this is the case. This criticism has been going on for centuries and it would not only begin to affect the attendance. Others ask if it is not because the people have an idea that the church is a place where they can go to get their minds off the church, and that this is the case, for in churches that are built and conducted for the poor alone the same state of affairs prevails. The same condition prevails everywhere."
The Rev. Mr. Stone attempted to suggest a remedy for the condition. "There is only one way," he said, "to remedy this important condition of the church, and that is to bring the people to the church. It is not in providing music and entertainment for the people, but in impressing upon their minds that the neglect of worship is a sin. This is the only way that the people can be brought back into the church."

INCREASED POTATO CROP.

Farmers Will Realize More than Fifty Dollars an Acre.

The harvest of the potato crop in the Kaw valley, Kansas, is being completed, and the size of the crop will not be known until the railroads have received reports as to the number of cars used in transporting it. It is said to be one of the largest ever raised in the valley. It has been customary for the potato growers of the valley to keep for sale all potatoes that became marketable, but this year the growing season has been longer this year and practically all of the potatoes harvested are marketable.
This year has been an exceptional one for production in the Kaw valley. The quality of the crop is better and the yield larger than the average year. On some of the farms the yield has been as large as 350 bushels to the acre. This is extraordinary, but the average yield has been good and the price about 25 cents a bushel. This makes an income from such a field as mentioned as high as \$50 to the acre.

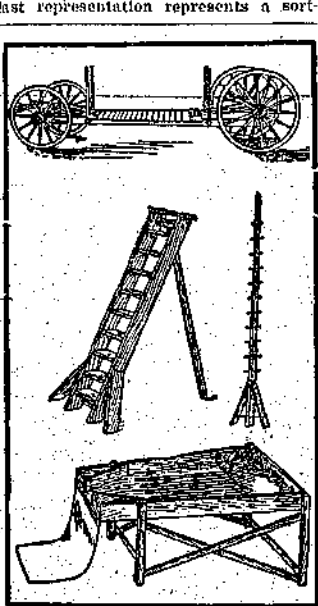
Notes of Current Events.

Clara Smith, aged 15 years, was killed by an elevator in the Planters Hotel at Leavenworth, Kan.
H. B. Ferguson has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress from New Mexico.
Maj. John M. Crowell, one of the pioneers of Atchison, Kan., died after an illness lasting about two months.
Owing to a scarcity of boys girls have lately been employed as messengers in several of the large cities of the country.
Brid. O. T. voted on issuing \$15,000 water works bonds and \$25,000 for sewerage. Both propositions carried by large majorities.
At the national convention of the Christian Church, at the Coliseum, Omaha, Neb., 14,000 persons commenced. The vast audience was served with the sacrament in 23 minutes.



Farm Conventions.

The first of the illustrations shows how a low down wagon may be made for handling silage corn, or for drawing green corn fodder, or corn that is not husked; or anything of that character, from the Wisconsin Experiment Station report. The second cuts show how ladders may be made that are convenient for picking apples. The last representation represents a sort-



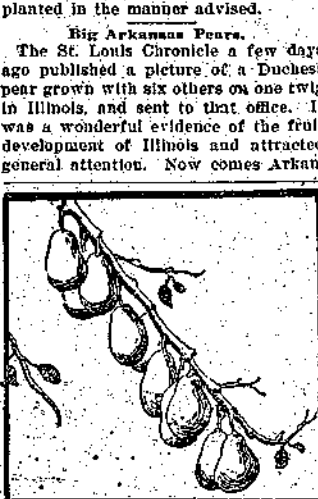
ing table, or chute for sorting apples. Apples should not be piled upon the ground after picking, but should at once be placed on a sorting table like this and run off into barrels and headed up at once. The upper end of this chute should be higher than the lower end. The last two illustrations are from the Minnesota Horticulturist.

Planting Wind Breaks.

In many sections a wind-break would be a decided advantage on nearly all farms, and if one is located where small evergreen trees may be had near by, from the woods, for example, they may be transplanted now with but little loss, and especially so in sections where the rainfall has been copious during the summer. This is the period of root growth with evergreens, so that if the young tree is properly handled it will live. Select a cloudy day for transplanting the trees, and have the holes ready for them before digging the trees. If the ground around the young trees is not moist, pour a pail of water slowly around the roots before digging. Then dig carefully down, so that the tree may be taken up with a mound of soil adhering to the roots; place it in the hole prepared, fill in with fine earth, working carefully around exposed roots and covering them well, press the soil down firmly until the hole is three-quarters full; then pour in water in sufficient quantity to thoroughly wet the roots; a half hour later fill the hole to the level of the surrounding surface with soil, and press down firmly. Large trees, in small numbers, may be successfully transplanted in the manner advised.

Big Arkansas Pear.

The St. Louis Chronicle a few days ago published a picture of a Duchess pear grown with six others on one twig in Illinois, and sent to that office. It was a wonderful evidence of the fruit development of Illinois and attracted general attention. Now comes Arkansas.



was with a claim that Illinois cannot outshine Arkansas. Another box of pears was received from G. M. Settlement at Cherry Valley, Ark., containing a twig to which were clinging four big pears, being three more than the twig from the Illinois tree. The ten pears weighed seven pounds and five ounces.

Convenience for Farmers.

During a recent trip the writer saw a farmer struggling to lift a heavy basket of vegetables over the tail board of a farm wagon. After assisting the old gentleman he was asked why he did not remove the tail-board. "The darn rod is rusted," was the reply.

be regarded as the "home" day of the week. It is a good practice to finish the work a little earlier on Saturday, as this makes a splendid preparation for spending the Sabbath day in a proper manner. Regular Sunday school attendance is considered important, as is also that of church going. Part of the day may be profitably spent in reading good books or magazines, while part of the day may be devoted to singing by members of the home. One writer thinks it necessary to guard against too much gloominess in the home on the Sabbath day—Iowa Homestead.

Fall Plowing for Spring Crops.

One advantage of fall plowing is that it enables the land to absorb and store up more water for plant use than does the unplowed solid land. Another is that it does up quicker, so that it can be worked earlier in the spring. These two statements may seem contradictory, but they are easily reconciled. The water penetrates through the loose furrows to the subsoil, where it remains to be drawn up by capillary attraction as soon as the ground is worked over with the disc harrow in the spring, and the surface gets dry and warm. The water, being below the furrow, does not make the ground as cool or as hard to work as if it was in the surface soil. An experiment made by Prof. King showed that unplowed land had evaporated or lost nine pounds of water to the square foot more than the fall-plowed land from April 30 to May 6. This was equal to 1 1/2 inches of rain in a week. What need would there be of irrigating the land if that was stored up in the subsoil, for the plant roots and the sun-shine to pump up when there was a drought, if the top soil was stirred by frequent cultivation? The importance of this frequent shallow cultivation, in a dry time, and keeping on the surface a dust mulch is not sufficiently understood yet—American Cultivator.

The Apple Crop.

The apple crop could be made much more profitable if better care were taken of the inferior fruit. Much of the crop that falls prematurely could be utilized in the manufacture of cider, which in turn can be disposed of in the form of vinegar at a reasonable profit. Wormy fruit should be fed to farm animals, more especially hogs, as they not only have a great value, but handling them in this way tends to lessen the number of insects in the future. Many persons make the mistake of leaving their orchard down to a tough sod. In the marketing of fruit careful sorting is always profitable. In the picking season such apples as become bruised may be dried and sold at a profit if not manufactured into cider. Apples are exceedingly healthful and should be used even to a greater extent than is now the case.

For a Stubborn Horse.

George Becker of Platt County, Illinois, sends Iowa Homestead a sketch of a device he has used for holding a horse that has become stubborn and hard to control by the bit. The lines are passed through rings of the bridle bits and snapped to either the home ring or the gag ring of the bridle. This gives the driver purchase on the horse and the slightest pull will have a great deal of effect on the actions of the horse. Almost any person can hold a bad horse by this method, Mr. Becker says.

Mutton and Wool.

It is surprising how many people are still thinking that the mission of the sheep is to grow wool, says an exchange. Many are abandoning sheep, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer, just because wool is low, and going into cattle and hogs because of the high price of those animals. The fact that mutton is also a high and that a pound of mutton can be produced at less cost than a pound of beef and about as cheaply as a pound of pork, and that whatever wool is produced is additional gain, is lost sight of.

Increasing the Use of Corn Fodder.

A census bulletin reports that in Indiana in 1899, 38,039 farms used 564,770 tons of cornstalks for forage. Ohio came next, with 32,658 farms, using 563,140 tons. The other big corn-producing States used far less and thus, permitted a large portion of their corn crop to go to waste. Since 1893 the amount of corn fodder used has greatly increased, but there are no statistics of the amount at hand.

Care for the Market.

For market purposes it is best to grow but two or three varieties of celery and build up a trade for a uniform product. The northern growers, for the most part, plant White Plume and Golden Self Blanching for summer and fall marketing; and those who make a practice of storing also plant some such variety as Giant Solid.

Farm Notes.

The importance of using plenty of seed may be mentioned from the fact that only 30 per cent germinates on the average. The conditions of the soil, kind of seed, its age and depth of the planting must be considered, but the rule to be observed is to use rather more seed than too little.

When the Crops are Removed from the Garden.

An excellent time to select seed corn is when it is being husked. All seed corn should be kept in a dry place, and if hung up where the air can circulate through it so much the better. In some sections seed corn is injured in winter by severe cold, but this danger is not so great if the seed is kept dry. A difference of only one quart of milk a day for ten months between two cows amounts to 300 quarts, which will be worth from \$10 to \$20, according to the price obtained per quart. This fact should convince all who sell milk from the farm that it does not pay to keep any but the best cows to be obtained.

When the Crops are Removed from the Garden.

When the crops are removed from the garden burn the ground over so as to destroy the weeds and seeds. It may then be plowed and seeded to rye if not too late in the season at the time, the rye to be plowed under in the spring. The object should be to avoid having weeds in the garden so as to render the work less difficult during the busy season, and if this matter is carefully attended to there will be no weeds to kill in two or three seasons.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 4.
EXPOSITION BY JOHN H. GARDNER.

Joshua's Parting Advice.
Josh. 24:1-25. Memory verse, 14, 15. Golden Text—Choose you this day whom ye will serve.—Josh. 24:15.
The latter part of Joshua's life is passed over briefly. After the dishing of the land to the tribes and the appointing of the cities of refuge the only incidents that are recorded are the honorable discharge of the warriors, which houses lay on the east of Jordan, and the controversy that arose over the erection of an altar by the trans-Jordanic tribes, with its settlement. These are narrated in chapter 22. Then comes the report of Joshua's parting advice to the people, of which we have accounts in chapters 23 and 24. The lesson properly includes the whole of chapter 24.

1. Past Deliverance.

The first part of Joshua's address (verses 2-13) recounted the successive steps by which Jehovah had led the people from the days when Abraham had left his early home at Ur, down through patriarchal ages, the sojourn in Egypt, the exodus, and the wars on entering the land. "And I gave you a land whereon ye built not, and ye dwell therein; of vineyards and olive yards which ye planted not do ye eat now. This fact, the benefit which they have received from Jehovah through many centuries without merit of their own, because of the divine favor, is the reason given for the 'now therefore' of verse 14, which begins the lesson passage.

2. The Great Choice.

Joshua, on this basis of obligation, sets before the people the great choice that they must make—the choice between Jehovah and the gods of the nations. Many gods they knew, or had heard of—the gods of the Babylonians, the gods of the Egyptians, the gods of the Canaanites, the gods of the Philistines, the gods of the Syrians, the gods of the Assyrians, the gods of the Chaldeans, the gods of the Persians, the gods of the Greeks, the gods of the Romans, the gods of the Germans, the gods of the French, the gods of the English, the gods of the Americans, the gods of the Europeans, the gods of the Asians, the gods of the Africans, the gods of the Australians, the gods of the New Zealanders, the gods of the South Americans, the gods of the North Americans, the gods of the West Indians, the gods of the East Indians, the gods of the Malays, the gods of the Javanese, the gods of the Siamese, the gods of the Burmese, the gods of the Chinese, the gods of the Japanese, the gods of the Koreans, the gods of the Manchus, the gods of the Tibetans, the gods of the Mongols, the gods of the Russians, the gods of the Poles, the gods of the Czechs, the 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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

It, as the tariff revisionists claim, Free-Trade would put the American trusts out of business, what would be the advantage of the consumer? Our own trusts are out of the way we should fall victims to the European trusts which are far more greedy and conscienceless than those with which we now contend. The way to benefit the people is not to kill the trusts but to regulate them. —Terre Haute "Tribune."

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago we noticed that a representative of the Detroit Tribune was here and wanted a page advertisement from this county for one issue for five hundred dollars. Our citizens did not take the bait. The paper was issued Monday, illustrated through the press work of the editor on our copy is a disgrace to any print shop. Presque Isle, Roscommon and Alcona counties are the only ones represented. The Detroit and Mackinac Island R. R. State Grange and Farmers' Club have each a fair write up. It is all right in a way, but seems to us that a metropolitan paper could well afford as well without such extravagant charges. There is not a country paper in the district but gives ten times as much every year gratis.

The tariff on cattle does not keep out of the American market animals fit for beef, but an inferior quality of young cattle. The tariff on beef does not keep out of this country the few fat cattle that Canada raises, because they are shipped to England. All the while that prices of beef have been so high the United States has been exporting to England a great deal more meat than Canada, a corn-fed country, has been sending abroad. Canada is a country with 6,000,000 inhabitants, and about 2,000,000 in the part of it that can raise cattle at considerable cost. It can never become a cattle-producing country because of its long winters and its lack of corn. As for Argentina, its cattle are so inferior that they find a limited demand in Great Britain. The United States is the greatest meat-producing country in the world. For a number of years it was not a profitable industry for farmers, and the greatly increased demand at home and in Europe since 1896 found the country with a limited supply, particularly of fat cattle, due largely to the short crop of 1901. Free-Trade in cattle just now would not make meat cheaper, since prices are higher in Europe than here. —Indianapolis "Journal."

Attorney General Knox's favorable report on the title to the Panama Canal property was hailed with joy at the White House, but it has been closely followed by indications of an unwillingness on the part of Colombia to meet the United States half way in the negotiations for a treaty under which the canal must be constructed. The recent occasions when United States naval officers have been compelled to do police duty along the line of the Panama railway and even to prohibit the transportation of Colombian troops, are resented by the Colombian government as an unwarranted attack on her sovereignty. It also transpired that Minister Concha, who was employed to complete the negotiations, has so nursed his resentment against this government that he has failed to carry out his instructions and confer with Secretary Hay. The advisability of a complaint against the conduct of Minister Concha, to be filed at Bogota by Minister Hatt, is being seriously discussed.

An effort is about to be made by the administration to open negotiations with Cuba for a treaty which shall designate the sites of the controlling stations which Cuba is practically bound to grant to this country, on the island. It is hoped that now, with the cause of Cuban reciprocity so well advanced, the Cubans will not hold out until actual legislative enactment has been accomplished, but will consent to effect a separate treaty embodying only the provisions for coaling stations. That these should be immediately located is a cherished desire of the Navy Department officials, as their location would have an important bearing on the strategic problems to be worked out in the Gulf of Mexico and with their base on Cuba Island. It is appreciated, too, that there is a growing opposition to the granting of any Cuban coaling stations to this country and it is doubtless believed that further delay will but serve to increase that opposition.

Much justification is expressed in Washington at the able presentation of the trust problem made by Attorney General Knox at Pittsburg. The Attorney General unequivocally states that no constitutional amendment is necessary to give the federal government control of the situation and that no intricate legislation will be required. He clearly demonstrated wherein the Sherman law is lacking and the method which should be pursued to remedy its defects. He said that the Sherman law prohibits the forming of a combination for the purpose of controlling interstate commerce and is therefore applicable to a large number of cases but, on the other hand, it is not applicable in instances like the sugar trust where the trust is formed primarily for the purpose of controlling the manufacture of an article and the control of commerce is incidental. Therefore, says the Attorney General, a simple law conferring on the federal government the right to interfere in cases where corporations, whether in interstate commerce, whether organized for that purpose or otherwise, do take measures to control prices and limit competition is all that is needed to solve the much talked of trust problem. From the clear grasp which Mr. Knox appears to have of his subject it is reasonable to suppose that the President's message will contain some lucid and forcible recommendations in regard to the trusts.

LUCK IN THIRTEEN.

By sending 13 miles Wm. Spirey, of Walton Furnace, Yt., got a box of Buckle's Aches and Pains, that entirely cured a Fever Sore on his leg, that nothing else could. Positively cures Bruises, Felons, Ulcers, Eruptions, Bolls, Burns, Corns and Piles. Only 25c. Guaranteed by L. Fourrier, druggist.

For more than forty years the Republican party has made the Protection of American labor a cardinal feature of its policy. Its greatest leaders have contended for this and the results have splendidly vindicated their wisdom. The United States have been made the paradise of the workingman, labor has been elevated and to-day the wage earners of this country are envied by those of other lands. The Republican party stands now where it has always stood in this respect. It proclaims through its distinguished leader continued devotion to the interests and the welfare of the working classes and points to what it has accomplished in their behalf as giving it a just claim to the continued confidence and support of labor. There must be no lowering of the standard of living for the American workingman, says President Roosevelt. Moreover, he must be secured the fullest opportunity of employment. Everybody should concur in this, yet the Democratic proposition to overthrow Protection would take employment from labor and necessarily lower the standard of living. Workingmen at least should give thoughtful consideration to the words of President Roosevelt. —Omaha Bee.

Asleep Amidst Flames.

Breaking into a blazing home, some firemen lately dragged the sleeping inmates from death. Fancied security, and death near. It's that way when you neglect coughs and colds. Don't do it. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, gives perfect protection against all Throat, Chest and Lung Troubles. Keep it near and avoid suffering, death, and doctor bills. A teaspoonful stops a late cough, persistent use the most stubborn. Harmless and nice tasting, it's guaranteed to satisfy by L. Fourrier. Price 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

Last January Cuba stood on the verge of ruin; the abyss of anarchy yawned before her feet; revolution hung on the sugar beet in Michigan; the horrors of the reconcentrado camps were as plagues in the parks to the agonies of an unprofitable crop of cane sugar. So at least the free-trade papers told us. The Cubans who testified before the congressional committee did not put the situation quite so flatly. They admitted that if the duty on raw sugar were not lowered at once, firms who dealt in the article, plantation owners and those who had loaned them money and all who depended on the industry must be ruined financially somewhere in the future. At the same time it was admitted that even at the price secured for sugar the common labor of the island was employed more universally than ever before, and that what the industry of cane sugar raising needed as much as a large market in this country was the importation of a body of cheap laborers, say from China. It is a year since the predictions of the labor-ested pessimists were circulated. Cuba is tranquil. There is no news of unusual distress among any class of people on the island. Even predictions of coming disaster have almost died out. Doubtless we shall do some thing to improve the economic situation in response to a repetition of the advice of the prophets of a year ago of immediate ruin in sight. They have discredited their cause and impached their judgment. —Detroit Journal.

SCHOOL NOTES.

CLAUDE MARTIN, EDITOR.

Most school. Look out for the play, "The Deacon" one week from Friday night. The West Branch foot ball team has challenged the Grayling high school team.

We were visited last week by Miss Annie Oleson, Miss Mollie Johnson, from Lewiston, Miss Maggie Fisher, Miss Lottie Owens, Miss Carrie Johnson and Miss Annie Fisher. They were welcome.

The high school will organize a literary society Friday night. Everybody interested, come.

The rhetoric class will debate tomorrow on the question, Resolved, it is of more advantage to be long than short.

Everybody attend "The Deacon" one week from Friday night.

The boys like to hear the school bell so well that they started to go last Friday night.

Mr. Bradley went hunting with the editor and F. G. Bradley had wild game for Sunday dinner. He will go again.

We were indeed pleased to have one of our last year's school mates Miss Claire Redhead, visit us Tuesday.

Boys buy two reserved seats for the play "The Deacon."

Wanted:—more pupils at the high school.

Watch for the bill boys of "The Deacon."

The English literature class is reading the Merchant of Venice.

Program for Friday night. Music, quartette; debate, rhetoric class; dramatic, Frieda Niles, Ethel Hoyt, Holger Clauson, Ruth Comer, Laura Nelson; negative, Glen Riley, Holger Peterson, Claude Martin, Laura London, Walter Nelson, Florence Trembley; organization, music, quartette.

SEVENTH GRADE. Hazel Wier has gone to Gladwin her home.

Ernest Larson is back in school again.

SIXTH GRADE. Ten boys from the sixth grade entered the high school room this morning to sit there for a month.

There was examination Thursday and Friday and the papers were very neat.

Rev. Mr. Goldie says a prayer every Monday morning in the high school for the benefit of the pupils in there. They appreciate his trouble very much.

There is going to be a teachers' institute the first week in December.

The ones who are to receive first honors are: Maggie Hemmingsen, Laura Ealling, William Enevoldsen, Annie Nelson and Fred Rasmussen and those to receive second honors are: Laura Larson, Vera Richardson and Harry Conline.

Hazel Wier is going away and she will be missed very much by her school mates.

Charlie Hoyt has returned from his visit to Ohio.

We are glad to see Pearl Tabbs back to school again and sorry to see Hazel Wier go away.

Hazel Wilson is elected for leader this week.

Mr. Goldie was not into the high school Monday morning.

Josie Goudrow was absent one day this week on account of sickness.

There was only one pupil who got 100 in spelling in examination and that was Cyrenus Erick.

FIFTH GRADE. Clyde Hum has returned from his visit to Ohio.

Elmer Goulet is visiting Johannesburg this week.

We have a new reading table for our supplementary work. It is one of the attractions of our room to the pupils.

A number of specimens have been added to our collection during the month of October.

FOURTH GRADE. One new pupil this week.

Florence Smith is visiting in Bay City.

We are glad to see Blanche Pratt, Blanche Webb and George Williams back in school.

State of State Tax Lands.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following described tax homestead lands situated in Crawford County, having been examined and appraised under the provisions of Act 141, public acts of Michigan, 1901, will be offered to purchasers at this office at public auction on Thursday, November 13th, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
W. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	31	26 n.	4 w.
W. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	23	26 n.	4 w.
E. 1-2 of n. w. 1-4	23	25 n.	3 w.
E. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	23	25 n.	3 w.
W. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	15	27 n.	4 w.
E. w. 1-4	10	27 n.	4 w.
N. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	4 w.

Sale of Primary School Lands.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.

LANSING, OCT. 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following described primary school lands situated in Crawford County, having been examined and reappraised under the provisions of Act No. 95, Public Acts of Michigan, 1901, will be restored to market at this office on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
N. w. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
W. 1-2 of n. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	4 w.
N. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	4 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	2	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	10	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	26 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	26 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
N. w. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
W. 1-2 of n. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	4 w.
N. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	4 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	2	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	10	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	26 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	26 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.

Description.	Sec.	Town.	Range.
N. w. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
W. 1-2 of n. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	25 n.	4 w.
N. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	25 n.	4 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	2	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	10	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	26 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	26 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	26 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	1 w.
N. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. 1-2 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. w. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.
N. e. 1-4 of s. e. 1-4	16	27 n.	2 w.

Sale of State Swamp Land.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE.

LANSING, OCT. 3, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that the following described swamp lands, situated in Crawford County, having been examined and reappraised under the provision of Act No. 95, public acts of Michigan, 1901, will be restored to market at this office, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

son	by law.	EDWIN A. WILDEY	
sons		Commissioner	
son			
		s. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	9 25 n.
		s. e. 1-4 of n. e. 1-4	20 25 n.
she		s. e. 1-2 of s. e. 1-4	21 25 n.
her		w. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	26 25 n.
		s. e. 1-4 of s. w. 1-4	26 25 n.
		n. 1-2 of s. w. 1-4	26 25 n.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Genuine Carhartt overalls, union made, 75c. a pair at J. Ablovitz.

The "Avalanche" and Carlton's "Everywhere" for \$1.25 per year.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

All paid-up subscribers can get the Weekly Toledo Blade for 25c a year.

Found—A pair of Spectacles. The owner can get them by paying for this notice.

If you want a Silk, Satin or Flannel Waist, call at Grayling Mercantile Company.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Julius Nelson, Tuesday morning, the 4th, a daughter.

We have a few ladies' collarettes to close out at 1-2 price. J. Ablovitz.

FOR SALE—Milk Cows. Enquire at this office. Now is the time to buy.

All our ladies' dress and walking skirts to be closed out at greatly reduced prices. J. Ablovitz.

Nelson Persons came up from West Branch, Tuesday, for a little visit. He is happy in his new home, and enjoys the life of a farmer.

If you wish to keep warm next winter, buy an Air-Tight Heater at S. H. & Co's.

Ladies' outing flannel night robes, handsomely trimmed at 90c, \$1.25 and \$1.75 each at J. Ablovitz.

Died—At his home in Maple Forest, Saturday, Nov. 1st, Judson Buck aged 49 years. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

Fred Narren, John Everett, Robt. Baker and E. Shirkey started for their annual hunt in the U. P. yesterday.

Married at the home of the groom's parents, in Grayling, Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, Floyd Smith and Miss Gertrude Persons.

If you want a nice Automobile or Monte Carlo Coat, or a Cape or Jacket, we can save you 25 per cent.—Grayling Mercantile Co.

It is expected that there will be preaching at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, at the usual hours, by Rev. Jacob Klaasse, of Grand Rapids.

Save half of your wood by buying an Air-Tight Heater, at S. H. & Co's.

A handsome line of ladies' shirt waists in all sizes and colors at 90c, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$6.00 at J. Ablovitz.

Mrs. Woodworth, Miss Woodworth and Miss Bertha Smith attended the funeral of Mr. Buck in Maple Forest Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Rasmussen and son returned from a month's visit with friends in Chicago, Wednesday of last week.

Ladies, before buying your Dress or Walking Skirts, examine ours, before buying elsewhere. Grayling Mercantile Co.

The best thing yet. The AVA-LANCHE and the Toledo Blade for \$1.25 a year. The two best weekly papers published.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The Woman's Home Missionary society of the M. E. church will meet at the home of Mrs. C. Elchoff tomorrow (Friday) afternoon at the usual hour.

Mrs. J. F. Hum has returned from an extended visit in Ohio. She was accompanied home by a niece of Mr. Hum, who is a welcome visitor to our village.

The Ladies Aid society of the Lutheran church will give a supper on Thursday, Nov. 13. Supper 25 cents. Children 15 cents. From 5 to 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wight returned on Wednesday of last week from a four weeks' visit with friends in Dayton, Ohio. C. W. returns much improved in health.

Mrs. H. Trimley is enjoying a visit from two of her sisters, Mrs. Gady, of Washtenaw, and Mrs. Abrams of Livingston county. It is their first visit here.

Mrs. J. J. Collier returned from Detroit Sunday morning, where she was called by the serious illness of her mother, who remains in a very critical condition. Word was received Tuesday, that Mrs. Bradley was dead, and Mrs. Collier returned to Otter Lake, where the funeral will be held to day.

Mrs. Rolla Brink and the baby came home from their pleasant visit last week and Rolla smiles again.

A. B. Royce's gift ball at Laverne grounds Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. N. B. HAGAMAN, Miller.

It is said that every bride has many friends, but in a few years they dwindle down to one. That's Rocky Mountain Tea. Makes and keeps her well. 35c. L. Fournier.

The Crawford Co. Grange will give a dance at the opera house Thanksgiving, Nov. 27, afternoon and evening. Supper at the G. A. R. hall. All are invited to attend.

By order of Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McKay are made glad by the arrival of their daughter Mrs. G. Staunard and her husband from Arizona. They will probably remain for the winter.

It brings to the little ones that priceless gift of healthy flesh, solid bone and muscle. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. L. Fournier.

R. Meyer was in town Monday and Tuesday shaking hands with old friends. He didn't vote but said he felt as though he ought to, he had lived here so long.

Chas. Amidon is just completing a deep drilled well for H. Benedict, in Beaver Creek. He went through 20 feet of Flint and gravel, cemented together with a concrete almost as hard as the stone.

Wrinkles are smoothed away by its healing touch. Brain tired and distressed people will find a cure in Rocky Mountain Tea. 35c. Lucien Fournier.

8,500 acres of land has just been deeded to the state in Roscommon county, this putting it in the home-stand list. We suppose the Forestry Commission will ask that it be withdrawn from entry and given to them.

Leon Stephan killed two fine hogs one day last week and gave away one of the hams, and that night, some one took the other three, so he must be content with shoulders and sidepork.

The first number of the lecture course last week by the Sterling Concert Co. was an unqualified success. The opera house was well filled and the music unusually fine. We have failed to hear any adverse criticism, and should the company return here they will be royally welcomed.

Sunday, Nov. 9th, will be the occasion of the first quarterly meeting at the M. E. church. Rev. Sedwick of Cheboygan, will preach both, morning and evening. The program will be as follows: 10.00 a. m. love feast; 10.30, preaching service followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Preaching service at 7.30 p. m.

A Startling Surprise. Very few people could believe in looking at A. T. Houdley, a healthy robust blacksmith of Tilden, Indiana, that for ten years he suffered such tortures from Rheumatism, as few could endure and live. But a wonderful change followed his taking Electric Bitters. "Two bottles cured me," he writes, "and I have not felt a twinge in over a year." They regulate the kidneys, purify the blood and cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, improve digestion, and give perfect health. Try them. Only 50 cents, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The last republican rally of the campaign for this county was held at Edward Friday evening. The Grayling band led a large number from this place, who were joined by a score at Frederic. Arriving at the new city, we were met by a most cordial welcome and after the handshakes and greetings was over, were conducted to the dining room where a symposium supper was in waiting. And to which ample justice was done. The band gave several selections of their choice music and received praise enough to last them to the next campaign, and it was well deserved. They have a neat hall which is used for lodge room for three societies, dancing parties, lectures and when not otherwise occupied, as a reading room for the citizens. As there is no saloon in the place for entertainment or loungers, the hall is a popular place and a great credit to the management. At 7:30 the hall was filled and called to order by the genial Mr. Holzer, and for more than an hour Mr. A. P. Cox of Detroit held the crowd in close attention as he presented the claims of the republican party for the present time in state and nation. His comparison of the principles of the two parties was eminently fair and devoid of abuse, a plain, candid statement of facts, which was well received as shown by the repeated applause. The place is overwhelmingly republican and this, the first political meeting there, will be long remembered. Supt. Haire returned the entire party to Frederic by special train in time for the night express.

Startling, But True. "If every one knew what a grand medicine Dr. King's New Life Pills is," writes D. H. Turner, Dempseytown, Pa., "you'd sell all you have in a day. Two weeks' use has made a new man of me." Infallible for constipation, stomach and liver troubles. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

ELECTION REPORT FOR CRAWFORD COUNTY.

November 4, 1902.

Counties: Crawford, Cheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix, Benzie, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda.

Counties: Crawford, Cheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix, Benzie, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda.

Counties: Crawford, Cheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix, Benzie, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda.

Counties: Crawford, Cheboygan, Emmet, Charlevoix, Benzie, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda, Emmet, Cheboygan, Benzie, Charlevoix, Mackinac, Oscoda.

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The Election.

Tuesday was ushered in with clouds and threatening weather, but the day passed without a storm, and the election was one of the most quiet and orderly throughout the county.

The normal Republican majority in the county is over 200 and the Democrats had no hope except by joining a few "kicking" Republicans, and making a personal fight on the candidates for Sheriff and Treasurer. Having no strong men as they have in the county on their ticket, against whom no charge was brought as to their standing as citizens. With the aid of the disgruntled ones, who were led by three or four men who claim to be Republicans, but whose actions in the campaign were but consider disgraceful, they succeeded in electing the two officers mentioned. The charges put forth and methods used might be expected in the slums of a city, but have no business in a civilized community, and among men claim respectability. A study of the returns published to-day will show somehow it was done. A light vote was polled, which is usually in favor of the opposition, but the Republican majorities are quite satisfactory except where changed by the foul manipulation of sentiment by parties who ought to be ashamed of their work.

The result throughout the State is really better than anticipated. Gov. Bliss was scratched to a slight extent, but everyone on the State ticket was elected by a handsome majority, as were the Legislative and Congressional candidates, and Judge Carpenter as Justice of the Supreme Court.

News from other States indicate that the people are satisfied with the prosperous present, and did not vote for a change.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Nels P. Larson, Oct. 31st, a daughter.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. Live Stock Yards, Detroit Nov. 4, 1902.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$5.25@6.00; handy butcher's cattle, \$4.25@5.30; common, \$2.50@3.75; canners cows, \$1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.50@4.30.

Milk cows, steady at \$25.00@50.00; calves, active at \$4.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs, small receipts and lower; prime lambs \$4.50@4.75; mixed \$3.75@4.25; culls \$1.50@2.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.40@6.60; Yorkers \$6.25@6.35; pigs \$6.00@6.20; rough \$4.50@5.50; stags, off, cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.

Orapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

TO THE People of Northern Michigan! What we want to ask of you is: Why don't you do your trading in Bay City, and at our store?

Special November Sale

OR Cloaks, Furs, Shoes, Dry Goods, Carpets, Draperies and Clothing for Boys and Young Men.

We invite you people of Northern Michigan to come to our store during the Fall season, and do your trading. We have one of the largest Department Stores in Michigan, and carry in our store thousands of dollars worth of the best and newest kinds of merchandise that money can buy, and everything is sold at money saving prices, to make it worth your while to come to Bay City.

We Pay Your Rail Road Fare ONE WAY.

On all purchases of \$10.00 or over. Don't Forget This!

This is an item alone, worthy of careful thought, and as we are sure to save you money on all purchases, it is economy to buy all your Fall goods of us.

Special Bargain Items.

We name below a few special interesting items, at special bargain prices for our customers:

Handsome Monte Carlo all wool Kersey Cloaks, new sleeves satin lined, at \$10.00 each, all colors and sizes.

Sable Fox Fur Scarfs, big and fluffy, at \$5.00 each. A big bargain.

Ladies Vici Kid Shoes, hand turned soles, patent kid tips, at only \$2.00 per pair, worth \$3.00.

44 inch all wool chevrons, all colors and black; special at 59c worth 75c.

50 pieces all wool Persian Stripes Waistings, beautiful coloring, all kinds, a big bargain at 50c per yard.

Carpets and draperies at money saving prices to please you. Remember this.

5000 yards of fancy stripe and check outing, worth 10c, at 6 1-2c per yard.

Ladies and Gent's Outing Flannel Night Gowns, at only 50 cents each.

Black mercerized Petticoats, 3 wide ruffles and corded, at \$1.00 each; a bargain you don't get every day.

Clothing for boys, children and young men, from \$1.50 up to \$10.00 per suit.

Also, Caps for boys and girls, and Furnishing Goods.

Remember, it will pay you big to trade here. You will not regret it, and be sure to save a few dollars besides a little pleasant trip to see the new styles of all the new goods for Fall and Winter.

Don't Forget, That we pay half of your Rail Road Fare!

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.,

Orapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

We have had Great Success WITH H. S. & M. Clothing.

We like it very much, in fact we consider it, from a retailers standpoint, the best clothing there is in the market. When it is shown side-by-side with other makes, it sells all around them. It sells without talking, which is an indication that the customer sees the difference between H. S. & M. garments and what he has been using.

As our customers say, Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothing "sells without talking." We are not surprised that the customer sees the difference; it would be strange if he didn't.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

INCORPORATED. Sole Agents for H. S. & M. Clothing.

Why should you buy The KARPEN COUCH?



Because there isn't a couch made that ever compared with Karpen's.

J. W. SORENSON. SCHOOL BOOKS!

Fournier's Drug Store.

Is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Ink etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER, Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Just Received

We have just received a new line of Outing Flannel, Waist Patterns and Dress Goods, and invite the people of Grayling and vicinity, to come and examine them.

We also carry a full line of Ladies Fur Scarfs, Capes and Collarettes, and we are headquarters of the Columbia Shetland Flees, also agent for the Royal Tailor-Made-To-Order Clothing.

We just received a new line of Selz Shoes, every pair warranted to give satisfaction.

We give you prices that will enable us always to do business. Give us a call and be convinced. We are headquarters for first-class Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes.

Respectfully A. KRAUS & SON. Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings, One Price Store.

COTTON STILL KING.

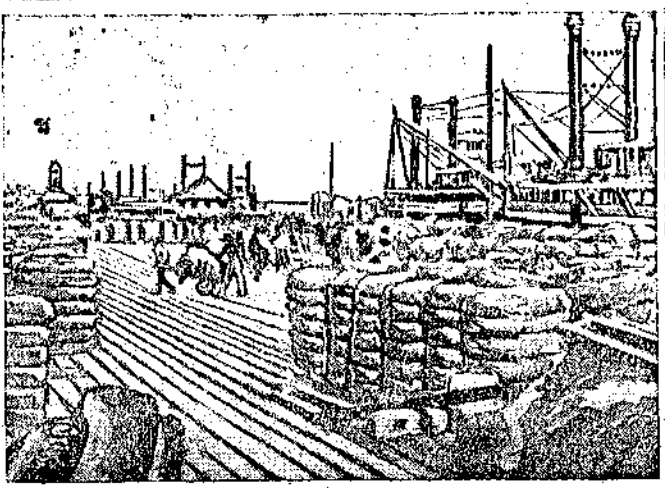
HAS THOUSANDS OF SUBJECTS IN THE SOUTH.

Industry's Great Growth—Value of Its Various Side Products Now Estimated the Center of Nation's Cotton Business—Some Figures.

Cotton is still king in the South. The beginning of last season was full of portent of disaster, and this condition continued almost to the end. Every evil condition known to the trade either threatened or overtook the crop. But, in spite of all the drawbacks, which came to the cotton season of 1901-1902, the crop was very nearly 11,000,000 bales. The price received for middling was nearly a cent a pound under that of a year before, but far higher than the average for the past five years. A good many millions of dollars of revenue came in the trade in cotton seed.

The output of the season of 1900-1901, or, rather, the consumption, both foreign and domestic, of American cotton was 10,480,000 bales, of about 600 pounds each. This was about 400,000 bales more than the previous season, and 700,000 less than the season of 1898-1899. The world's consumption of cotton from all sources, including the East Indies and Egypt, was 13,593,000 bales during the season of 1900-1901. It will thus be seen that the United States supplies about seven-eighths of all the cotton used in the world. Comparative figures will show where the most of it is used. In Great Britain, there are more than 46,000,000 spindles in operation; on the European continent more than 33,000,000; in the United States more than 21,000,000, and in the East Indies more than 5,000,000.

The early history of the cultivation and manufacture of cotton is involved in obscurity, though it is generally admitted that India took the initiative in both, and attached a skill in the former which was never equaled anywhere previous to the introduction of machinery. Early in the sixteenth century—about 1521—it is believed to have been the first cotton raised in America, was grown in Talbot county, Maryland. It was looked upon only as a curiosity, the plants being grown only for their blossoms. A few years



BUSY FREIGHTING OF COTTON AT MOBILE.

manufactures of the United States was about 1,800,000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 700,000,000 pounds over 1890, with a corresponding increase in number of yards and aggregate value. It is perhaps natural, as cotton manufacture was begun in New England, that that part of the country should have retained its distinction as the chief seat of the industry. Ever since cotton goods were made in the United States, New England has had three-fourths of all the spindles, with Massachusetts far in the lead of other States. This State alone has about one-third of the spindles of the United States, though with the continued establishment of factories in the South this lead is being gradually cut down. The city of Fall River is the site of the greatest concentration of cotton manufacture. Providence, not far away, is a close second. In the South, in the decade between 1890 and 1899, the number of spindles increased three-fold. Since 1890, the increase has been steady and heavy.

It is only of comparatively recent years that the commercial possibilities of cotton seed have been realized. Cottonseed oil is now expressed, yielding perhaps thirty-five gallons to a ton of seed. The seed, which have been steamed and hulled previous to the operation of getting out the oil, are afterward dried and ground, yielding

from one of the men, who on rising to the surface had lifted the snake on his shoulder. He dived quickly. The reptile swam toward the shore and we got into our canoe again. My snake-killing desires were somewhat dampened.

SUBMISSION OR DEATH.

Savage Serpents of Tibouron Island May Soon Be Wiped Out.

Among the most savage tribes on the American continent to-day are the Seri Indians, who inhabit Tibouron Island, in the Gulf of California. The island contains nearly 300,000 acres of land, supposed to be rich in minerals and nominally belonging to Mexico. As a matter of fact the Seris are as free from Mexican power and authority as the Eskimos, and recent

any intrusion on their domain. Since their first contact with the whites the Seris have shown no disposition to accept civilization ways and remain to-day cruel and cannibalistic.

Among them, the brightest virtue is the shedding of alien blood. They practice polygamy. No special formalities attend the taking of supernumerary wives, who are usually the widowed sisters of the tribe resulting in the rapid killing off of the men.

An expedition for the conquest of the island is being organized by a former American cowboy, Charles Meadows, and it may be that the end of the Seri Indians is near. Meadows holds a provisional grant of the island from the Mexican government, and the end of the islanders will be subjugation or extermination.

DRUMMING UP TRADE.

What Brick Competition Did in a Small Vermont Town.

Competition has its uses, no doubt, but when it reaches the point where it prompts one to resort to trickery it ceases to be a benefit. A man who spends his summers in northern Vermont was a witness during his last vacation to a rivalry which was as absurd as it was unnecessary.

There are two taverns in the little town where I stay, he says, and they got along in peace and amity until a local newspaper was started and began to publish lists of the guests at the two houses.

One of the landlords found that his list fell a little short of the other, and began to send the names of those who stayed at his hotel even for a single meal.

The other, who was off the main road, had fewer transients but more regular boarders, was unhappy for several weeks; but after a while his list began to swell in the most surprising way. I saw it in the local paper, but I could not account for the increase.

At last I discovered that he had put a large inkblot through in front of his hotel with a side fence and drinking cups, and hanging by a chain was a little book with a pencil attached.

Travelers generally stop at the trough, and it is seldom that some one of a party does not express curiosity about the book. When it is opened the names of other travelers are discovered, and the chances are that the pencil is used again. And in the next issue of the local paper appears a long list of names under the heading, "Those who have stopped at the Spoonford Inn during the last week are—" and nobody can dispute it.

Fish Flour.

One of Norway's chief industries is represented by the fisheries, and quantities of fish are sold at very low rates, particularly during summer. One way in which these are utilized is by means of an invention which quickly dries and pulverizes the flesh of fresh fish. The resulting product, called fish flour, is easy to transport from one place to another and has great nutritive value. A new and profitable branch of industry might be established in America by utilizing fish in this way.

Telephones in the United States. Taking the United States as a whole the census shows that one person in every forty has a telephone. San Francisco leads the world in the general use of telephone use; there one in twelve has a telephone.

NEW WHITE HOUSE.

REVERSION TO ORIGINAL PLANS IN ITS RESTORATION.

Nearly Every President or President's Wife Since Adams' Time Has Had a Try at "Improving" the Executive Mansion.

Washington correspondence.

It is a speaking commentary on the state of architecture as an art to-day that in the restoration of the White House now progressing the original architectural plans are being followed in almost every particular. In the first place, there has been a turning about, so to speak, of the White House itself, so that what we have for so many years regarded as the front is relegated to the rear and comparative obscurity and what has been looked upon as the rear portion of the executive mansion is now restored to its place of honor, as primarily intended. James Hobbs, the architect, with whom President Washington consulted long and seriously, was a master of his art, as this tribute to his genius now shows.

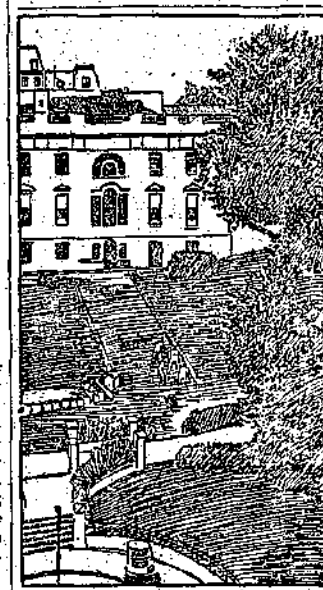
It is 110 years since Washington laid the cornerstone and 102 since John Adams went to the White House to reside, or, rather, to camp, the mansion being so cold and damp that a firehouse was going on all the time. Up to that time its cost had been about \$250,000, but up to the present the total expenditure, including the



COLONNADE CONNECTING THE TWO "WHITE HOUSES."

last appropriation of \$500,000, will not fall short of \$2,000,000. Nearly every President or President's wife since Adams' time has had a try at "improving" the White House, and the last to have this privilege was Mrs. Roosevelt, who shows herself more radical and far-reaching than any of her predecessors.

Talented Thomas Jefferson's influence was apparent in the White House restoration after it was burned by the British in 1814, and he was especially in favor of the colonnade walks projecting east and west, which are the chief features of this latter day restoration. By means of these extensions and by the rehabilitation of the base-



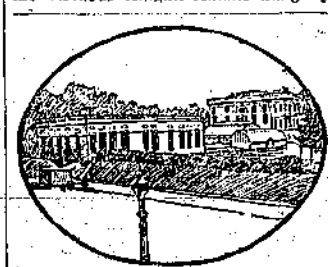
REPLACING FOUNDATION OF EAST WING.

ment, hitherto devoted to ignoble uses in the domestic economy, the White House will be made to face about toward the Potomac, as projected by Hobbs, and will present its back to Pennsylvania avenue. All the bigwigs of Washington, the ambassadors, Supreme Court Justices and diplomats in general, will be driven to the basement east entrance and enter the base-ment before being admitted to the grand reception room in the second story. And this reception room, like the grand east room, will be so thoroughly changed as to be hardly recognizable.

I confess to a feeling of amazement as well as of bewilderment when I entered the executive mansion the other day and gazed about me. In common with the rest of the world, diplomats, princes, servants and the public generally had previously been admitted at the rear entrance underneath the great north porch, but now all this is changed. Instead of elbowing your way through the crowds assembled at the public reception and waiting your way out through the doorway which at the same time afforded ingress and egress you will be ushered in at one entrance and shown out at another. One will feel rather pompous, of course, not to have his flag patched and his toes trodden on, but the honest has gone forth, and the flag is said to be fine. Prestige will count for nothing with the committee of abolishment, and relief is thereby regarded as somewhat sacred from association with Lincoln, Grant, Arthur, Hayes, Harrison, et al., have been ruthlessly swept away, even the opalescent screen that

divided the great corridor and made the space so limited at reception.

Half a million dollars is a possibly sum to be spent in the renovation of a single structure even if it be the executive mansion of a nation like ours, but it is hoped that this last overhauling will suffice and that the next incumbents of the White House will accept the final architectural decisions as final—at least for another decade or so. The conservatory has been taken bodily away, the state banquet room has been changed so that no former visitor to the mansion will know it, and as to the east room it has never had such an overhauling since the virtuous Abigail Adams hung up



LITTLE WHITE HOUSE. OLD WHITE HOUSE.

her "weekly wash" to dry within its walls. The red, the blue and the green rooms still preserve their prevailing tints in violation of the prevailing but otherwise they have undergone radical changes. From the furnishings—chairs once set out by Abraham Lincoln, mahogany benches and a dozen Presidential occupants of the White House have bent their knees and china that erstwhile adorned the tables at many a festive board—are to be replaced by modern articles.

While the original plan of the structure has been adhered to—with its front facing Potomacward and its colonnaded wings stretching out east



COLONNADE CONNECTING THE TWO "WHITE HOUSES."

ward—there has been erected one last vestige of which is in every sense an innovation. I refer to the "Little White House," already amply described in the columns of the press. It will be devoted exclusively to the President's executive business. By means of this building all business can be transacted without the confines of the White House proper, and the latter be reserved, according to the original intention, as a private dwelling place for the executive and his family, with an occasional throwing open of its doors to diplomats and the public at great receptions. It will be preserved as a show place, of course, as heretofore, but the sanctity of the President's domestic circle need not be invaded, nor need there be any repetition of the jams and mobs that the mansion has witnessed many a time in the past.

The modernized White House will appeal to all lovers of the beautiful, but the future visitor, say at the President's public reception in January next, will need a guide, even if he be well acquainted with the mansion of old, in order to find his way about.

TWINS 86 YEARS OLD.

Jonas and Joel Hungerford, Active New England Farmers.

Watertown, Conn., prides itself upon having as residents the two oldest twins of all New England. They are Jonas and Joel Hungerford, 86 years old, and still hale and hearty. They are tillers of the soil and still occupy themselves with the daily tasks of the farm.

The Hungerford twins are of the same height and have the same slight stoop of the shoulders. They are both married and live about a mile and a half apart. Although they have always lived in Watertown, and the postmaster is a life-long resident of the town also, when one of the twins goes to the postoffice for his mail the old postmaster invariably bestirres and asks, "Jonas or Joel?" The postmaster's perplexity is fully shared by all the other residents of the town.

Twenty years ago Jonas and Joel, with their families, made a trip to New York going from Bridgeport by steamer. In the evening before boarding the boat they separated, agreeing to meet



HUNGERFORD BROTHERS.

aboard. Joel reached the steamer first, Jonas having lost his way. Joel waited until a few minutes before leaving the boat, and then went aboard to look after his baggage. As he walked through the saloon deck he came upon a big negro man, advancing toward it with outstretched hands, exclaiming, "Jonas, how is still did you get on the boat?" Joel is still fond of relating this little incident, even though the laugh was on himself.

"We are the oldest twins in Connecticut," says Jonas, "and we hope to claim that title for a long time to come, for neither of us has been ill in nearly forty years."

The office may seek the man, but the boy looking for a job comes in batches. The unexpected happens often than the expected.

WHERE GREELEY WAS A PUPIL.

Old School House Where the Great Editor Studied.

In the town of Bennington, N. H., near the southern line, there stands an old building in which the illustrious Horace Greeley once attended school. This ancient institution of learning stands in a lone pasture, and surrounded by grazing sheep and inhabited now by bats and owls. It still retains a halo of respect from those who are acquainted with its history. The building is more than a hundred years old, and though the outside has fallen in many places the frame will probably stand for many years more.

The single apartment is lathed and plastered, overhead the walls are sheathed with very wide pine boards with strips of cloth pasted over the cracks, and the whole pined with newspapers. Some of these papers were found bearing dates as early as 1801, and underneath these others yellowed



WHERE GREELEY WENT TO SCHOOL.

with age and past deciphering. Two small windows, one on each side of the room, furnish the only light, and a door leading into the narrow entry, the exit. The huge fireplace has been removed.

One who attended school and after years taught in this schoolhouse, many years ago, thus described its construction and the methods employed when young Horace attended the school, and for many years after that date:

"On three sides of the room, and close against the wall, was a low, slanting shelf, which served as a desk for those who wrote. The seats were made of slabs inverted, and without backs. The older pupils sat along the sides of the room, the girls on one side and the boys on the other. The youngest sat nearest the fire, where they were as much too warm as those who sat nearest the door were too cold. In this little room there would assemble during the winter term forty or fifty pupils. Of this number, one-fourth perhaps would be grown-up, marriageable young men and women, and frequently married men and women attended the school in the winter term."

"The teacher was, perhaps, one of the farmer's sons in the district or a student, working his way through college. The qualification necessary for him to secure a school and 'keep it' was the ability to do any sum in arithmetic; his compensation was \$10 or \$12 per month and board. The last part of the contract he obtained by 'boarding around,' that is, he lived a few days in each family in the district, the length of time in each place being in proportion to the number of pupils.

"During the winter of 1821-2 young Horace attended this school. He lived with his uncle, Benjamin Robinson, who owned a farm on the bank of the Connecticut river, a mile and a half from the schoolhouse. This uncle also owned a saw and grist mill. Of these buildings those that were not carried away by freshets have fallen to decay and disappeared, so there remain only a cellar hole and a few trees, which surrounded the house, to mark the spot where once stood a happy home and a business enterprise."



THE FAMOUS DOCTOR.

Pimples on the scalp may be mitigated by the free use of castile soap and water.

If hair follicles are not present, the only method for raising a mustache is by frequent shaving.

A mixture of one part of carbolic acid and three parts of glycerine may be used with advantage where the scalp has become bare in patches from hair falling out.

Persons subject to rheumatism may find relief by taking twice daily a tablet of citrate of lithia in a glass of water, and should avoid dampness, draughts, intoxicants, vinegar and condiments.

By taking a cold sponge bath each morning and afterward rubbing vigorously with a coarse towel, the sore pain in the spine sometimes felt on awakening in the morning may be mitigated.

Some children when crying hard grow blue in the face and threaten to fall down, being quite sick for a time afterwards. There is nothing dangerous in these attacks, which are due to the holding of the breath when crying. As the child grows older self-control causes the fault to disappear.

In many cases of catarrh, the stomach may be washed by drinking a pint of hot water in the morning (then taking a few exercises. After drinking the water bend forward towards a wall, place your arms against it, and practice bending and straightening thirty times. Sit down and go through motions of rowing, bending well forward so as to make the head come near the toes.

Skunk's Skins. The skin of the skunk-black rattler is utilized in Florida as a barometer. When preserved like musk and hung on the skin will begin to sweat at the first indications of a storm, even though several hours before the arrival of the atmospheric disturbance.



"But she used to be considered quite a beauty." "That was before her father failed."

Stappes—Five pounds for a bonnet! Madam, it is a crime! Mrs. S.—Well, the crime will be on my own head—Glasgow Evening Times.

When you have a disagreeable duty to perform it is best to do it at once and get it off your mind. Another good way is to get somebody to do it for you.

Mrs. Meek—But how do you know that he is a married man? Did he say he was? Mr. Meek—No; but he looked sympathetic when I told him I was.

On the Shore: "How sweet it would be to live alone with you in yonder lighthouse!" he whispered, tenderly. "Yes," she murmured, abstractedly; "and do light housekeeping."—Smart Set.

"I asked the young woman in front of me to remove her big hat so that I could see the stage." "Did she do it?" "No, she said if she held her hat in her lap, she couldn't see the stage herself."—Tit-Bits.

Knew the Symptoms: Mr. Beach—Here is a letter from Charles: Mrs. Beach—Read it. Mr. Beach (reading)—"My dearest, darlingest mother!"—great heavens! the young scoundrel needs money.—Tit-Bits.

"Are you a real Indian?" asked the investigating youth of one of the painted Indians who accompanied Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. "Sure!" replied the Indian; "I was born and raised in Indianapolis, Indiana."

Professional Advice: Patient—What would you advise me to do for dyspepsia, doctor? Dr. DeQuick—Well, if you want it real bad, like a cheap cook, and eat irregularly. Two dollars, please.—Chicago News.

A Swampy Incident: "Mercy on us!" cried the investor; "do you have earthquakes here?" "Be easy," replied the land-boomer; "we run out of quinine yesterday, so that's only the town marshal a-havin' a chill."—Atlanta Constitution.

"And what brought you to this?" asked the good man, who was passing through the police station. "De hurry-up wagon," replied the tough boy behind the bars; "did yeg tink I came in a tally-ho, wid somebody on top, foolin' a horn?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Just to His Taste: "How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter. "Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the customer, cautiously. "No." Then ask 'em with a nice slice of ham."—said he, greatly relieved.—Kansas City Independent.

Names—My steady blew me off ter supper at a regular restaurant last night. Sing—Say, they tell me he's real reformed. Name—Devil's work when he poked his coffee out in 'is sweater ter cool it, he didn't blow it like some guys would, but just fanned it wid 'is Panama."—Philadelphia Press.

A goldmine magazine tells this story of a man who applied for the secretaryship of a club. "You understand," said the captain, "that we want a secretary who is thoroughly accustomed to managing him." "In that case," answered the applicant, sadly, "I ain't it; I'm not me you want, but my wife." He was bunkered.

"Musie is a very desirable accomplishment," said Melitabel's mother. "That's right," answered her father. "If a girl likes a young man, she can play comic opera and make him feel perfectly at home, and if she doesn't she can give him a few samples from a songster and make him wince."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Shlums—Mary, it was one o'clock this morning when you got in. I heard you. Mary—Well, ma'am, if I was you I'd take something to make me sleep better. I took my shoes off down in the kitchen and didn't make no more noise than a cat would. I've been kind of worried about you for a good while.

An old soldier was boasting of his experience during the Civil War, when he was asked: "How many rebels did you kill during the war?" "How many did I kill? How many did I kill?" repeated the old veteran; "well, I don't know exactly how many, but I killed as many of them as they did of me."—Ohio State Journal.

Waiter—Hear, all you, just stop putting up those other orders and attend to mine at once. The Cook—But this beefsteak is for a man who's just come in on a train that was stuck in the snow three days, with no supplies on board. Waiter—That's nothing compared with my case. Why, the party's just returned from a swell banquet.

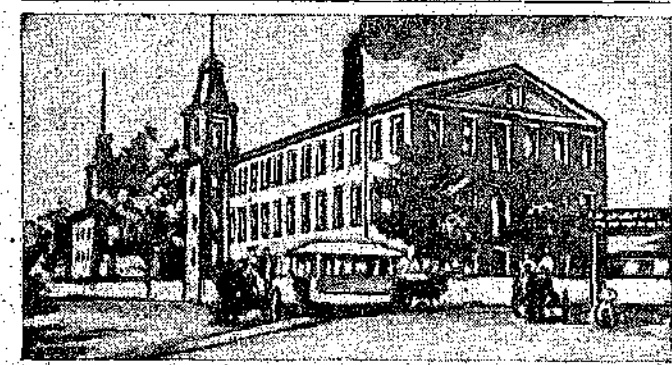
Mrs. Gruby—Yes, I'm afraid that Johnny is really sick. When I went out, leaving him in the house alone, I told him not to go to the pantry and meddle with the jam. Mr. Gruby—And of course he went and filled himself with it. Mrs. Gruby—No, dear; that's the alarming thing; he didn't go near the jam.—Boston Transcript.

This is a pretty good one, and the "credit" belongs to the Tip-of-the-Tongue man of the New York Press. "Who's your friend?" "He's our credit man." "Credit man?" Introduce me. A very responsible position in a big house like yours. "Oh, he's not credit man of the firm. It's credit man of our crowd, our gang of acquaintances, you understand. When any oafs does anything clever and brilliant he claims the credit of it."

His "Bumps." "That man is a phrenologist, Pat." "A what?" asked Pat, puzzled. "A phrenologist." "An' sure, what's that, sorr?" "Why, a man that can tell, by feelin' the bumps on your head, what kind of a man you are."

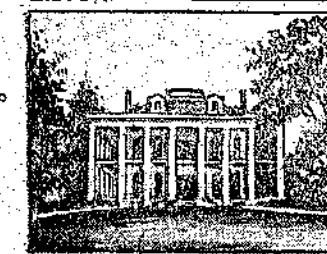
"Bumps on my head, is it?" exclaimed Pat. "Begorra, then, I think it would give him more of an idea what kind of a woman my wife is."—London Answers.

In catching the ideal one often needs in enmeshing up with the material.



TYPICAL SOUTHERN COTTON FACTORY.

prior to the War of the Revolution, some cotton was raised in Virginia and adjacent States for manufacturing purposes, and after the war its cultivation was renewed. The flint was picked from the seeds by hand and the thread was spun and cloth woven on hand looms in farmhouses. What the growth of cotton production has been since those early days is a matter of history. Now the southern part of the United States produces much the largest part of the world's cotton; India ranking second, then Egypt and Brazil, in the order named. India's quality is inferior to that of our own cotton. Conditions in the South, especially in the Mississippi Valley and among the islands along the coast, are ideal for cotton production. The yield varies from one-fourth of a bale of 500 pounds to two bales per acre. To produce a bale, about 1,600 pounds of seed



SOUTHERN PLANTATION MANSION.

cotton is necessary—500 of flint, or cotton, and 1,000 pounds of seed.

Great Britain ever has been the greatest producer of cotton fabric since their manufacture was begun. As early as 1787, the annual importation of raw cotton into England was 22,500,000 pounds. In 1800, the consumption had reached 1,700,000,000 pounds and the value of the annual manufactured product was \$375,000,000. Since 1800, however, the expansion of the cotton business in Great Britain has not been of especially great account, though manufacturing on the Continent and in India has increased wonderfully.

The first cotton factory in America was a New England institution. In 1790, Samuel Slater erected such a building at Pawtucket, R. I. For many years, progress was very slow, and the consumption of cotton had reached but 10,000 bales twenty years afterward, in 1810. The War of 1812 stimulated the home production of cotton goods by cutting off foreign manufactures, and in 1815 90,000 bales of cotton were converted into cloth. Under the stimulus of favorable legislation, progress was rapid from this time on, but of course has been greatest during the last half century. In 1840 the total value of our cotton manufactures, according to census figures, was \$16,370,453. This has increased by leaps and bounds, in 1890 reaching the enormous sum of \$267,381,721. In the latter year the amount of capital in the cotton manufacturing business was \$251,020,843. Other figures of that year show that 1,200,000,000 pounds of cotton were consumed in making 3,000,000,000 square yards of cloth. In 1900 the consumption of cotton in the

about 700 pounds of seed to a ton of seed. Refined cottonseed oil is used in a great many ways, especially in the manufacture of substitutes for butter, olive oil and lard. It is also used as a lubricant for driving machinery and for mixing with other vegetable oils in the preparation of paints. Cottonseed meal is used both as a fertilizer and for feeding stock. It gives satisfactory results either way.

DEFEATED BY A ROCK-SNAKE.

He Was a Savage Customer and Came Off Victor.

C. N. Bell, the author of "Tang-wee," writing of his adventures among the gentle savages of Central America, cites a curious adventure with a snake. Rock-snakes, from ten to twelve feet long, and as thick as a man's arm, are not uncommon in the woods of Central America. This snake is not poisonous, but is sometimes very savage.

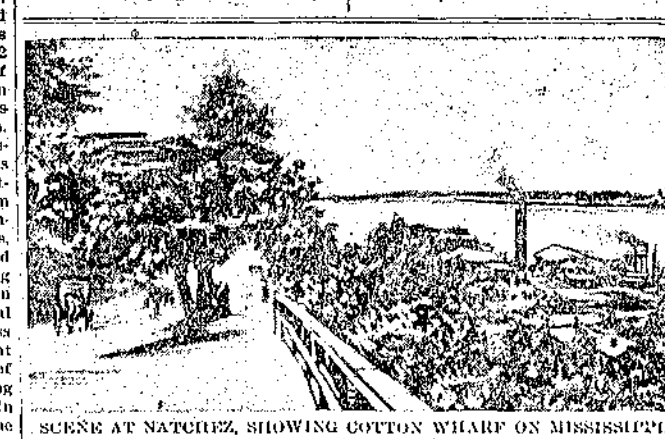
As we were returning from our work in the pitpan, one evening, says Mr. Bell, we saw a large snake of this species coiled on a branch of a tree about ten feet above the water. I told the Indians to paddle under it so that I might kill it with a pole. They said I had better leave it alone, as it might attack us; but I persisted, and they let me have my way.

I passed forward to the bow, and with my pole struck at the snake, which uncoiled itself, raised its head, and waved it from side to side, darting out its tongue.

The canoe had drifted directly underneath when I struck the next blow, and the snake dropped instantly into the bow of the boat. I threw away my pole and hastily dodging past the men, got to the stern. The man in the bow struck at the reptile, but missed and fell overboard. The snake raised its head and came cautiously at the next man, who without delay jumped overboard. So did all the rest, and I saw the serpent mount business, I followed them.

When I came to the surface I heard roars of laughter from the men swimming about. To have possession of the canoe did not satisfy his snake-ship, for he followed up into the water, upon which we all dived.

On coming up again I heard a yell



SCENE AT NATCHEZ, SHOWING COTTON WHARF ON MISSISSIPPI.

